

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1215.—Vol. XXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1858.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

**R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every  
BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS  
on orders confined to him.  
The Mining Market is in a highly encouraging state for investors, and many mines  
yielding large profits on late purchases, for a continuance of which there is still a  
favorable margin.  
Mr. Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his article on the changes and aspects  
of the mining market, on page 806, in which will be found general and particular discus-  
sion on the value of mining property, on, or irrespective of, the market; his opinions  
checked by experience, but not offered as infallible. He will be happy to advise care-  
fully into safe investments at all times.

**R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,**  
MINING SHARE DEALER.

**JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, of 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD,**  
LONDON, is a BUYER or SELLER in DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE  
SHARES, for CASH. Bankers: London and Westminster.

**DIVIDEND MINES,** well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC  
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),  
20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,  
yielding advance in price 500 per cent., or more.  
Mr. Watson, having 14 years' experience in every department of mining and  
management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining  
agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select  
of intrinsic value.

**SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN**  
**PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR,"** by his own Agents. ABRIDGED  
REPORTS will also be given, and important information on the present and future opera-  
tions and prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as  
to purchase or sale of shares.  
Persons who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual  
contribution of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy.  
English and Foreign Stock, Shares, and Mining Offices,  
3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—A SPECIAL REPORT** published in  
PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR of November 19.

**PROVIDENCE MINES.—A SPECIAL REPORT** will be published  
next week in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND  
SHARE LIST.

**WHEAL LOVEL.—A SPECIAL REPORT** published in PETER  
WATSON'S MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST of yesterday.

**R. H. B. RYE SPECIALLY RECOMMENDS** to his clients and  
the public the FOLLOWING MINES for IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT, as  
one of the soundest character, and undoubtedly first-rate prospects:—  
Wheal Kitty. East Trefusis.  
Wheal Reeth. Ding Dong.  
Wheal Grenville. North Roskear.

**THE SHARE LIST.—MR. LEEAN** begs to inform his friends  
and the public that, in consequence of the numerous applications to publish a  
list of prices in the Mining Journal, and to avoid at the same time giving offence  
to him, he will issue weekly in this column his LIST OF PRICES of those SHARES  
are DEALT IN on the market, at close prices up to Friday evening, by giving  
BUYING and SELLING PRICES:—

| Buying.                  | Selling. | Buying.                    | Selling.    |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 10 Consols .....         | 8 1/2    | Redmoor .....              | 5s. 6d.     |
| 10 Great W. 12s. 6d.     | 10 1/2   | South Caradon .....        | 40s. 41s.   |
| 10 Trefusis .....        | 10 1/2   | South Wheal Frances .....  | 24s. 25s.   |
| 10 Wheal United .....    | 10 1/2   | South Toulgo .....         | 80s. 85s.   |
| 10 Wheal Reeth .....     | 10 1/2   | St. Day United .....       | 1/4         |
| 10 Wheal Grenville ..... | 10 1/2   | St. Ives Consols .....     | 32 1/2      |
| 10 Wheal Mary Ann .....  | 10 1/2   | South Lady Bertha .....    | 1/4         |
| 10 Wheal Trelawny .....  | 10 1/2   | South Condurow .....       | 6s. 7s.     |
| 10 Wheal Wrey .....      | 10 1/2   | Tolcarne .....             | 14s. 15s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Tolvadden .....            | 6s. 7s.     |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Tincroft .....             | 33 1/2      |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Trevelio .....             | 20s. 22s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Vale of Towey .....        | 29s. 34s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | West Basset .....          | 29s. 34s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | West Wheal Conols .....    | 29s. 300s.  |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | West Wheal Conols .....    | 29s. 300s.  |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Crebor .....         | 1/4         |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Harriett .....       | 1/4         |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Charlotte .....      | 10s. 12s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Adams .....          | 1 1/2       |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Grenville .....      | 2s. 3s.     |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Margery .....        | 8s. 9s.     |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Uney .....           | 11s. 12s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Basset .....         | 210s. 220s. |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Buller .....         | 150s. 160s. |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Edward .....         | 2 1/2       |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Killy (Lelant) ..... | 10s. 12s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Margaret .....       | 60s. 62s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Mary Ann .....       | 46s. 47s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Trelawny .....       | 26s. 28s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Wrey .....           | 13s. 14s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Wrey .....           | 13s. 14s.   |
| 10 Wheal Laidcott .....  | 10 1/2   | Wheal Wrey .....           | 13s. 14s.   |

All orders promptly attended to. Commission, 1 1/2 per cent.  
Mr. LEEAN, Mine Broker and Share Dealer, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**MR. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER,**  
JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY,  
CORNHILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

**ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING**  
BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHURRY, LONDON.

Terms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, for-  
warded on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

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N.B.—Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

**MR. JOHN ANTHONY, MINING ENGINEER.**  
ESTIMATES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL KINDS OF  
MACHINERY PREPARED.

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**MR. E. GOMPERTS** has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in most of  
the MINES usually in REQUEST in the MINING MARKET.

Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

**HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,**  
will punctually attend to BUYING or SELLING INSTRUCTIONS in BRITISH and  
FOREIGN STOCKS, SHARES, and SECURITIES of every marketable description at  
current dealing prices.

**FOUND ADVISE AND RELIABLE INFORMATION** to CAPITALISTS seeking safe  
profitable investments. BRITISH MINE SHARES pay 15 to 25 per cent. per  
annum in DIVIDENDS, and often advance many hundreds per cent. on the outlay a few  
months after purchase.

Commission on buying and selling transactions 1 1/2 per cent.  
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, E.C.

**NO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION** may be  
obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS  
SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES,  
RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC  
DEBTS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission,  
advances given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker,  
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**NO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. FULLER AND CO.,**  
61, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, have FOR SALE £7500 worth  
shares paying interest from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent.; also, £4500 worth of shares limited,  
which a rise of from 1 to 500 per cent. is fully anticipated. FOR SPECIAL SALE,  
the shares in the Camberland Black Lead Mine (Limited), fully paid up; it is seldom  
an opportunity presents itself for investment as this, the lead being worth from  
£10 to £4000 per ton.

Business transacted in Banks, Mining, Insurance, Railway, and other securities, at  
per cent. commission.

ANTED, 500, or any part, of Tavy Consols.

**G E O R G E M O O R E,**  
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted  
prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

|                       |                           |                             |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 50 Great W. 12s. 6d.  | 50 Vale of Towy, 12s. 6d. | 2 Wheal Mary Ann, £47.      |
| 25 Trefusis, 12s. 6d. | 10 Wheal Edward, £2 1/2.  | 2 Wh. Trelawny, £28 1/2.    |
|                       | 1 Wh. Margaret, £40 1/2.  |                             |
| NON-DIVIDEND.         |                           |                             |
| 1 East Basset.        | 20 East Wheal Russell.    | 5 North Frances, £2.        |
| 50 East Rosewarne.    | 25 Great Baddern, 4s. 6d. | 25 North Harriett, 17s. 6d. |
|                       | 50 Lady Bertha.           |                             |

FOR SALE, 50 Wheal Crebor, for IMMEDIATE CASH.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTI-  
FICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he  
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS,**  
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH  
AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKER, begs to inform  
his friends and the public that a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY now offers itself to  
capitalists for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying  
large dividends. There are also others of a progressive character, well deserving attention.

Every information can be obtained at his office, which his practical experience en-  
ables him to give respecting all mines worthy of consideration.

**JAMES HERRON** has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at  
the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

|                       |                          |                               |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 100 Consols.          | 25 Holmest, 25s. 6d.     | 20 Tamar Consols, 16s. 9d.    |
| 10 Bryntal, £10 1/2.  | 10 Hartley, 16s. 9d.     | 20 Tincroft, £11 1/2.         |
| 10 Bryntal, £10 1/2.  | 20 Kelly Bray, £2 1/2.   | 20 Tolcarne, 14s. 9d.         |
| 10 Bryntal, £10 1/2.  | 15 Lewis, £2 1/2.        | 20 Trefusis.                  |
| 10 Bryntal, £10 1/2.  | 20 Lady Bertha, £11 1/2. | 1 Trelawny, £27 1/2.          |
| 200 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 20 Vale of Towy, 13s. 3d.     |
| 200 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 1 Wheal Reeth, £23 1/2.       |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 1 Wheal Uney.                 |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 1 Wh. Mary Ann, £16 1/2.      |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 5 Wheal Margery, £39 1/2.     |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 10 Wheal Edward.              |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 5 West Basset, £24 1/2.       |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 1 West Caradon.               |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 25 Wheal Adams, 26s. 9d.      |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 1 Wh. Margaret, £22 1/2.      |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 50 Worthing.                  |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 25 Wheal Crebor, £1.          |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 50 Wheal Thelby, 13s. 6d.     |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 5 Wheal Arthur, 16s. 9d.      |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 10 Wh. Charlotte, £9 18s. 9d. |
| 100 Camborne Consols. | 20 Lincres.              | 30 Wheal Laidcott, £23 1/2.   |

And is a PURCHASER of the following, at fair market prices:—5 Wheal Trelawny,  
1 Wheal Margaret, 35 Bryntal, 50 North Downs, 1 East Basset, 1 Wheal Charlotte.

Mr. HERRON believes, if the following progressive mines are bought at present prices,  
they will in a short time give a large profit to the purchaser:—Bryntal, Holmest,  
Lewis, Wheal Crebor, Margery, Old Toulgo, Round Hill, Wheal Charlotte, East Basset.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Dec. 3, 1858.

**MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,**  
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C.  
Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign  
countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and  
report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J.  
Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advan-  
tage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining,  
which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

**THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT,**  
37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

**MR. ABSALOM FRANCIS,**  
MINE AGENT AND SURVEYOR, TALLYBONT, CARDIGANSHIRE.

**MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
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**JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE**  
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the  
outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE  
MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated Dec. 3, 1858.

**MINING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH:—**

|                                 |                             |                          |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10 No. Robert, £27 1/2.         | 10 North Downs, £2 1/2.     | 1 Old Toulgo, £27 1/2.   |
| 50 Cather & Jane, 6s. 6d.       | 1 Gambler, £13s.            | 1 Harriett, 17s.         |
| 25 Vale of Towy, 13s. 6d.       | 50 So. Lady Bertha, 6s. 9d. | 40 Gt. Wh. Vor, 12s. 6d. |
| 50 Kelly Bray, £2 1/2.          | 50 Tolcarne, 14s. 9d.       | 5 East Russell, £7 1/2.  |
| 100 West Par. 14s.              | 50 Lady Bertha, 37s. 6d.    | 1 Bryntal, £10 1/2.      |
| 100 Buller and Basset, £13 1/2. | 50 St. Day United, 11s. 6d. | 1 Margaret, £22 1/2.     |
| 10 North Miners, £5 1/2.        | 10 Hingston Down, £4.       | 50 Redmoor, 5s. 6d.      |
|                                 | 10 Grenville, £2 1/2.       |                          |

Dec. 3, 1858. Apply to W. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

**MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, of London, MINING ENGINEER,**  
will be in IRELAND for a SHORT SEASON. Persons desirous of consulting  
him, or availing themselves of his services, will please address to him at the Post-office,  
Dublin, before the 12th Dec. 1858. Mr. Henwood's terms of fees known on application.

**FOR SALE:—2 Trelawny, £28 1/2; 20 Catherine and Jane, 6s. 9d.;**  
60 Molland, 2s. 9d.; 25 St. Day United, 12s. 6d.; 20 Gawton, 6s. 6d.—Is a BUYER  
of Wheal Adams, South Lady Bertha, and North Miners.—Apply to "G. F." 18, South-  
ampton-place, Camberwell.

**WHEAL CREBOR.—A FEW SHARES FOR SALE** in this  
very promising speculation.—Address, "W. X." Mining Journal office, 26,  
Fleet-street, E.C.

**TIN MINING.—AN INTEREST** in a MINE now at work, with  
rich lodes of tin, and only four shareholders, CAN BE OBTAINED ON HIGHLY  
ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. OR TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PARTIES would be  
ADMITTED on conditions of providing a certain sum for additional machinery. The  
object being that of obtaining profitable returns, while the mine is capable of giving.  
Jobbers need not apply.—Address, "E. A. C." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

**CORNISH ORES.—THE ADVERTISER** is OPEN TO PURCHASE  
ANY QUANTITY OF SULPHUR ORE, IRON ORE, &c.—Applications, stating  
analysis, price, and quantity, to be forwarded to "F. F." care of Messrs. Kennedy and Watson,  
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FIFTEEN TO TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM  
upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

**MR. R. TREDINICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS** his  
SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES  
upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and  
Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are  
freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock com-  
panies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Min-  
ing Shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO'S**  
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE  
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,  
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALK, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or  
other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the  
newest and most improved machinery, ensuring great durability, strength, and  
is admitted by the principal colliery proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of  
wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, light-  
ness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER,**  
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**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL**  
MINING SHARE DEALER,

11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**JOHN ROBERT PIKE,**  
MINING AND GENERAL SHARE DEALER,

3, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Now Ready.

IS MINING FOR METALLIC ORES A LEGITIMATE AND PROFITABLE  
CHANNEL FOR INVESTMENT? OR IS IT NOT? FACTS AND FIGURES.

May be had gratis on application, either personally or by letter.

**THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM**  
BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND FOR EFFECTING ECONOMY IN THE  
RAISING AND USE OF STEAM.

PRESIDENT—WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., &c., &c.

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, by this Association, an ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT,  
and WELL EDUCATED ENGINEER, theoretically and practically acquainted with the  
properties of steam, and thoroughly conversant with the details of steam-engines  
and boilers, to act as chief inspector under the managing committee. Salary, £500 per  
annum, with railway expenses allowed.

Applications to be made to the undersigned, specifying age and qualification, accom-  
panied with testimonials or references, on or before the 11th day of December next.

By order, HENRY WHITWORTH, Sec.  
13, Corporation-street, Manchester, November 16, 1858.

**THE STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY** have much  
pleasure in ANNOUNCING that they have RECENTLY APPOINTED Mr. E.  
H. LONGBRIDGE as CHIEF ENGINEER of this company.

By order of the Committee, HANNAM AND COX, Secs.  
Temporary Offices, 29, Corporation-street.

**WANTED, a PERSON** of EXPERIENCE in UNDERGROUND  
DIALLING, and DRAWING PLANS and SECTIONS OF MINES.—Apply  
to Mr. JOHN RULE, Parc Brackett, Camborne, on or before the 11th December, 1858.

Camborne, Nov. 22, 1858.

**WANTED, a MANAGING AGENT** at the CAMBORNE VEAN  
MINES.—Apply, by letter, addressed to the COMMITTEE, enclosing testimo-  
nials, on or before 11th December, 1858. JOS. EDWD. JONES (pro the Purser).

**TO COAL PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, a SITUATION** as  
COLLIERY AGENT, by a young man who has been connected with collieries,  
and has had a good insight into different modes of working and ventilation, who also  
understands land and mineral surveying, and is a good accountant.—Address, "Y. Z."  
Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.**

—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for  
several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of  
any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with man-  
ufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in  
any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable references as to ability and character  
will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y." care of Mr. Jas. Newton  
Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**TO ENGINEERS, COLLIERY, MINE PROPRIETORS, AND**  
OTHERS.—WANTED, a HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, of from  
20 to 25 horse power, with tubular boiler, winding cage, &c., complete, for the Hidden  
Mine, in North Staffordshire.—Address, Capt. R. NIXON, Warlow, Ashbourne, Derby-  
shire, giving full description of engine, price, and place of delivery.

**LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE WANTED.—WANTED**  
IMMEDIATELY, for the Downland Iron Company, a MINERAL LOCOMOTIVE  
ENGINE, NEW or SECOND-HAND. A tank engine on four wheels, coupled,  
and weighing 15 or 16 tons, would be preferred.—Letters to be addressed to the DOWLAND  
IRON COMPANY, Merthyr Tydvil.

**MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY**  
PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 24 inch STAMPING ENGINE, with boiler about  
10 tons, fly wheel, sweep rod, axle, 16 heads of stamps, frames, lifters, &c.—For particu-  
lars, apply to Capt. Osborn, Goldsmithy, near Marazion, Cornwall; or to Mr. JOHN  
WATSON, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

**STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF,**  
a very superior HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, of 19 horse power,  
14 in. cylinder, and length of stroke 2 ft. ONE of 24 horse power, 16 in. cylinder, and  
length of stroke 3 ft. AND ONE 38 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and length of stroke  
3 ft.—For further particulars, and terms, apply to Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON, land  
agents and surveyors, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and St. Alban's.

**FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE,** with a  
10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached.  
This engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well  
to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southwark, Exeter.

**WANTED, TWO STEAM ENGINES FOR PUMPING** and  
WINDING, one of 50 to 60 horse power, and the other 35 to 40 horse. A good  
fresh second-hand Cornish beam engine will do, but horizontal condensing, with double  
cylinder, on quarter strokes, will be preferred, with good strong tube boilers complete.  
They must be good, and not worse than new. Lowest price delivered at next shipping  
port, with all particulars.—Apply to HUGH JONES, Havodlas and Coedmadog Slate Quar-  
ries, near Carnarvon, North Wales.

**WATER-WHEEL.—WANTED, one** in good order, about 35 ft. in  
diameter, and not less than 3 ft. breast; also, a lift of pumps, 6 in. bore, and  
about 30 yards in length.—Particulars and price to be addressed to Mr. RUFFLE, Lizard  
Serpentine Warehouse, 20, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.

**LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD** (hard and soft) SOLD  
at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD  
LEAD.—ROSEFIELD and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

**ROBERT MUSSET'S ORE BLOOM STEEL, COMBINING**  
ALL THE EXCELLENCIES OF CAST AND SHEAR STEEL, WITHOUT  
ANY OF THEIR DEFECTS. For all purposes to which steel can be applied, it is  
TWICE as DURABLE as the

## Original Correspondence.

## MANUFACTURE OF ILLUMINATING GAS—PATENTS.

SIR,—“A Chemist,” in your last week's Journal, enquires “what progress has been made by the several hydro-carbon gas companies which have been formed from time to time.” I am not aware of more than one hydro-carbon gas company having been formed, and this was under Mr. White's patent; but there have been several companies formed for working patents of various kinds for the manufacture of illuminating gas. There have been Booth's Vegetable Oil Gas Company, Hanson's Olefant Gas Company, as well as several others, but I believe those I have mentioned have ceased operations.

WHITE'S HYDRO-CARBON GAS (so called because the gas was manufactured by the decomposition of water, by passing the vapour arising therefrom through incandescent charcoal in one retort, and then mixing the resultant carbonic oxide with the gas produced in another retort from resin or a rich candle) at one time bid fair to enter into serious competition with the ordinary coal gas manufacture; but the wear and tear of this system was greater than that of the common plan, and the gas made by it for ever varied in its illuminating power, so that the process is pretty nearly extinct. Independently, however, of these objections, it began to be discovered that increasing the volume of the gas was not increasing its illuminating power, any more than the nourishment of a pint of milk is increased (although the bulk is) by adding to it a pint of water.

With regard to HANSON'S OLEFANT GAS COMPANY, it too, I believe, is defunct, as Messrs. Fuller and Horsey some time ago advertised the plant at Barnes for sale; and well it may be defunct, for this company made gas from an artificial substance, the selling price of which was 9s. or 10s. per ton, when a better natural one could be bought for one-fourth this price!

Of BOOTH'S VEGETABLE OIL GAS COMPANY, I have heard nothing of late, although a great noise was made when it was first introduced, having been deemed worthy a special notice in the City Article of the Times. The shareholders of the company can best answer for the success of the concern.

For gas-making in this country COAL alone is the material which bids defiance to competition proceeding from any other substance. Anything, be it either a solid or a liquid, which will burn with a flame, may be used as a gas-producer; and in some countries where there is no coal, but where leaves, bark, peat, wood, resin, or natural pitch are plentiful, then it becomes the duty of the gas engineer to consider how far they may be made available for gas purposes.

During the visit of the Siamese Ambassadors, I had to prepare for them plans and specifications of works suitable for the manufacture of gas from resin and peat, the two substances being in proximity and very cheap in Siam; but I have no doubt if the works are erected coal will supplant them, even there, before long. There is no accounting for fancies, for even in this country of cheap coal some will prefer their oil gas, but they pay dearly for their fancy, as compared with what they might have from coal.

St Neots, Nov. 30.

GEORGE BOWER.

## WATER-WHEELS DRIVING WATER-PRESSURE ENGINES.

SIR,—The continued silence of Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith on the subject of their combined engineering skill upon Mr. Beaumont's Mines at Allenheads, in this county, in putting over-shot water-wheels to drive hydraulic engines, will have, in the opinion of the mechanical and engineering community at large, a construction not over favourable to the proceedings of these gentlemen.

In the case alluded to, which has been so palpably before the public in your scientific Journal for the last few weeks, where four distinct parties have respectfully requested the above gentlemen to explain the merits of this particular class of engineering, it was only natural to suppose that had there been any transcendent superiority of effect in these “machineries” warranting the great extra outlay involved in putting down one engine to drive another, and that, also, in three entirely distinct cases—Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith would never have hesitated, as they have done, to give the information asked for.

It will, indeed, be a very great pity if these gentlemen have found out that they have put Mr. Beaumont to three or four times the expense he should have been put to, by setting one machine to produce another, and clogging and embarrassing one of the most simple and useful prime movers (especially in mining operations), with a great many useless and expensive appendages, which are not at all necessary.

Mr. Beaumont, more than any other gentleman, is interested in this question; and it may be said, if he is satisfied what has the public or any individual to do with it? But this view of the case will not justify Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith's silence; they are two public scientific men, and were the first to draw attention to the subject, by introducing it before the Mechanical Engineers in Newcastle; and they may rest quite satisfied that, until a sufficiently proper explanation is given of the inducements which led them to recommend to Mr. Beaumont this “novel” and “expensive” arrangement, as the best suited for all the circumstances of the case,—pumping water and winding work out of “sinking shafts,”—the public will judge the motives as the whole case appears to warrant.

Water-wheels did all the work efficiently in and upon these mines previous to Mr. Sopwith's agency, and would have continued to do so; but all have been torn out and removed to make way for not less than nine or ten of Armstrong's hydraulic engines, some of which are confronted both in and upon the mines at almost every turn. This is wholesale hydraulic engineering certainly, and would almost seem to involve other considerations than a system of judicious and economical outlay.

Mr. Beaumont has got plenty of money, and it is quite possible, after all, that his well-known liberality has afforded to Messrs. Armstrong and Sopwith an opportunity for experiment in the erection of these quondam machines; but, whether this is the case or not, the engineering world is entitled to some respect in having its “curiosity” satisfied as to the merits or demerits of these “machineries.” Certainly, the letters on this subject in your Journal have, or will, meet the eye of a section of those members of the Mechanical Engineers who were present at the Newcastle meeting when Mr. Armstrong read his paper, and, probably, it will not be considered too much to ask some of these gentlemen to give, through the medium of your scientific Journal, their decided opinions as to the merits of over-shot water-wheels driving water-pressure engines, especially when they are within a few feet of each other. R. S., Mechanical Engineer.

Newcastle, Nov. 29.

## THE RIVAL STEEL MAKERS.

SIR,—I was much pleased with the proposition made by “Truth” in your last Journal, that an endeavour should be made to promote an amicable settlement of the respective claims of the several patentees of processes similar to those of Martien and Bessemer, but fear the task would be of such a Herculean nature as to defy its being successfully accomplished. However, I trust I may be mistaken, and that a mutual arrangement may be effected, which I feel convinced would be beneficial to all parties. I think that it has been clearly shown by the discussion in your Journal that the priority is due to Mr. Martien; but undoubtedly the honour of having brought the subject prominently before the public belongs to Mr. Bessemer; while Mr. Mushet, having laboured in the pneumatic cause, and having actually brought the new steel into the market, is likewise entitled to praise.

It appears to me that these are the only three inventors who would be affected by the proposition in “Truth's” letter; for the patents of Messrs. Clay and Harris, for sucking the air through the molten metal, and of Mr. Christopher Binks, for employing cyanogen compounds, are so extremely unlikely to prove practically useful, that to add their names to the list would be simply raising a question likely to cause a dispute between the really interested parties. Assuming, then, that Messrs. Martien, Bessemer, and Mushet could be induced to combine, the next question would be to settle the respective claims; which settlement “Truth” proposes should be made by submitting the matter to arbitration. Even were such a course adopted, I think there would be extreme difficulty in ascertaining the data upon which to base the decision.

Considering the obstacles which would be thrown in the way of settlement by arbitration, I have been led to think that it would be far more likely to come to a successful issue if each inventor were to be apportioned a share in the combined business, in consideration of the part he has taken in the discovery of the pneumatic process, and bringing it to perfection. For instance, Messrs. Martien and Bessemer, the one as the first discoverer, and the other as the most energetic operative, might be apportioned one-third each; and Mr. Mushet, as a successful

labourer in the field, the remaining two-thirds share. By this arrangement each would, I think, receive his fair share of remuneration, and all would reap far larger profits than they would be likely to if legal proceedings were commenced with a view to settle the right to priority. This proposition would likewise have this advantage—it would facilitate the bringing of money into the concern, to ensure the several inventions being carried out; whilst, under existing circumstances, and the uncertainty as to the legal rights of the several claimants, capitalists generally are fearful of connecting themselves with either.

Should it be deemed advisable to form a company to work the combined patents, it might be arranged thus:—Supposing that the three patentees agreed that the value of their combined inventions was 80,000*l.*, a limited company might be formed, with a nominal capital of 250,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares, of 10*l.* each, 8000 of such shares being reserved, free, for the patentees—3000 each for Messrs. Martien and Bessemer, and 2000 for Mr. Mushet—and the remaining 17,000 issued to the public, in order to raise an ample working capital. By this apportionment there could be no objection on the part of the public to subscribe their capital, and the inventors would secure the best possible reward for their ingenuity.

City, Nov. 30.

ONE INTERESTED.

## GOLD IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—The recent trial on the auriferous minerals of the Quartz Reduction Company is a step in the right direction. The theory of the existence of non-metallic gold, or oxide of gold, seems now to be an indisputable fact, and gold companies, both British and foreign, may look forward to brighter prospects. There are two points that would seem to suggest themselves on this occasion:—Firstly, that if the gold contained in English ores, which has been proved to exist by numerous assays, is in the non-metallic state, the failure of the different English gold trials, which were conducted on the amalgamation principle, without a previous preparatory process, would be at once accounted for; and, secondly, the partial success which attended a few of the foreign gold companies is only because they obtained that small portion of gold which exists as a metal.

Now, it would seem that the success of the late trial depended on the quartz being submitted to a preparatory process, so as to convert the oxide of gold into a metal; but then it must be treated on the old amalgamation plan, and the tailings after all would contain a large portion of gold. This makes the process doubly expensive, and also incurs the use of machinery, which is always liable to get out of order, and is very difficult to convey to the localities where the gold is found. Why, then, not adopt a plan which converts the oxide of gold into a metallic state, and amalgamates it with lead in one process, and avoids the use of machinery altogether?

There have been numerous methods tried from time to time to improve upon, and assist in, the reduction of oxides, sulphurets, and other ores of metals, and bring them into a metallic state; but none have succeeded so well in point of cheapness, and been so generally adopted, as smelting or reduction by fire. It is this alone that enables us to compete with other countries in the production of iron, lead, and copper, and all the improvements in reducing these metals have been cheaper and more expeditious methods of smelting. No mechanical mode of reduction has ever been found to compete with the smelting process. If, then, gold miners were to turn their attention to this, instead of amalgamating a few hundred-weights per day, and stopping to repair broken machinery, or clear out the tailings, which soon clog it, they, with a suitable furnace, might operate upon 30 tons per week, and that continuously, without repairing the furnace more than once or twice in six months, and at a cost as under, calculated in the districts where coal exists:—

## Weekly Cost of Reducing Thirty Tons of Auriferous Mineral.

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Two smelters, at 30s. ....  | £ 0 0 |
| Two labourers, at 21s. .... | 2 0   |
| Coal, 10 tons at 4s. ....   | 2 0   |
| Sundries, fluxes, &c. ....  | 0 0   |
|                             | £ 4 0 |

Or 9s. per ton of ore operated upon: 30 tons quartz, containing 2 ozs. gold, 240*l.*—leaving a large margin for raising and bringing to the coal district.

The cost of erection of such a furnace as this, with the necessary plant, &c., would not exceed 100*l.* These are simple facts, which I leave to commercial men to work out.—Nov. 29.

AN OLD SMELTER.

## ON MINING COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS,

AND THE QUALIFICATIONS OF COLLIERY VIEWERS AND MANAGERS.—NO. I.

SIR,—Much has been said lately in the public press respecting Mining Schools and Colleges; as yet, however, little real progress has been made towards their establishment. We live, however, in an age of progress, and the old habits, customs, and prejudices, so firmly fixed among our mining population, must give way before the steady but slow march of general intelligence.

We have already several Mining Institutes, and it is generally admitted that they are extremely useful in certain respects. At the head of such institutions stands the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, their meetings being held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Those institutions have been extremely useful, and will continue to be so—and indeed will, there is little doubt, extend their means of usefulness; but they do not profess to train up young men to be efficient and properly qualified mining engineers or viewers, although they do assist, to a certain extent, to effect that object. They are mainly useful for the purpose of assisting and improving men who are already colliery agents, and affording them opportunities for the interchange of ideas on mining subjects.

So far as we are aware, only one mining school is at present in existence in connection with coal mining. We allude to the Bristol Mining School. All honour to the patrons and founders of this school, which may justly be compared to a pleasant island on the wild and turbulent ocean, or an oasis in the mighty desert of ignorance, confusion, and prejudice,—for the system of colliery management and training of viewers and agents is neither more nor less than this. The results of this system, as is well known, are in many instances disastrous to the health and lives of colliery workmen, and ruinous to colliery proprietors.

The necessity that exists for mining schools appears to be pretty generally acknowledged—that is, for the purpose of educating and training overmen, and other subordinate agents in collieries. But this is very far from being the case with respect to mining colleges. Much jealousy, mistrust, and misapprehension appear to exist respecting them. The object of a mining college, we imagine, ought to be to educate, or, perhaps, to finish the education of a young man intended for mining pursuits; and we think, also, that it would be very important for them to give a sort of test of the abilities and acquirements of such persons,—that, in fact, certificates or diplomas should be given at such colleges. We certainly imagine that a student of mine engineering ought to have before him a salutary fear of being plucked if found wanting; this would tend ultimately to benefit the students themselves and the whole mining community.

But we propose, in the first place, to give some account of the system at present pursued,—if system it can be called which will exhibit its many defects; and afterwards we shall attempt to point out a cure for those evils and defects, and if we fail in doing so, perhaps some more able hand may be induced to do it.

We proceed to remark, in the first place, that the first colliery viewer at the commencement of the trade in the mineral coal would be taken from the ranks of the workmen—an intelligent workman was selected, who could read and write. This, however, was not always the case, as instances sometimes occurred when those qualifications were dispensed with. We have a distinct recollection of such a case, which occurred not many years ago. Coal mining, at this time, differed little from quarrying stone, as the depth reached by the shafts was quite trifling; gradually, however, as the trade expanded, and the top seams became exhausted, the depth of the shafts was increased, and the difficulties and dangers attending the working of the mines increased very much. The remuneration for managing these concerns was also gradually augmented, and this held out inducements to men of a higher grade in the social scale to enter into the business. Thus originated the system of apprenticeships. This may be said to be the process most generally in operation for supplying the coal mines of this country with viewers and managers.

In some cases the sons of viewers, the sons of owners, and the sons of people from the general ranks of the middle classes, are regularly apprenticed to the trade. The number of years they serve in order to learn the business is extremely variable, but generally the length of the term is in an inverse ratio to the amount of premium they are able to pay. Thus the son of an owner, or eminent viewer, will serve one, two, or three years, and the ordinary term for poor apprentices is five years; but in some cases men are set to work without the form of a regular apprenticeship being gone through at all. And many cases occur also where men who have

risen from the ranks, and filled subordinate offices, have got the management of mines, and have succeeded as well in their management as others. But those men are seldom recognised by the regulars; they are generally considered as in some respects black sheep, who have got among the flock by leaping over some hedge.—Nov. 29.

## LORDS' DUES IN THE MOLD LEAD MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that, owing to the exorbitant dues demanded by the lords of Mold, all the principal mines on their common, in this locality, are at a standstill. Several of those mines are known to contain considerable quantities of lead ore, and only require to be properly drained and opened out to render them not only profitable speculations to those who would embark their money in developing them, but would also be of great benefit to the neighbourhood in giving employment to the mining population, who at present have little or nothing to do, without going to other localities, where mining adventures are more liberally met by the owners of mineral properties. About 12 months ago a respectable company proposed to open out the Gwerymynydd Mine, providing the lords' dues were reduced to 1-15th; and although it may be deemed incredible by those who are in the habit of having leases granted to them at 1-20th or 1-25th that any set of men would be found to stand so much against their own interest in refusing these terms, yet notwithstanding it is a notorious fact that this company was refused a lease on such terms. This mine would require a capital of at least 20,000*l.* to open it out properly, and the dues on such a mine ought not to exceed 1-20th. Two or three other extensive mines might be named similarly situated, but this is sufficient to show the effect of high dues on the prosperity of mining localities; and it is to be hoped that ere long we shall hear of a more liberal policy being adopted towards those who contribute so much towards the well-being of the mining community, and, at the same time, are the means of increasing the incomes of the owners of this mineral property, which without the aid of mining capitalists is of no value to them. The usual dues in this locality are 1-8th, and 1-10th is considered a very low royalty.

Nov. 29.

W. E.

## AUSTRALIA—COPPER MINE v. COPPER MINE.

SIR,—In looking around me for an investment in Australia wherein to venture some money, with a probable hope that it would return me a handsome interest, I referred to your Journal, and there I found ample field. My eye caught a notice by one “Verax,” upon the Bon Accord, Scottish Australian, North Rhine, Dun Mountain, and Great Barrier. I referred back to older dates, and saw these mines called into notice by juxta position by a shareholder of the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company. My first thought was on which could I lay down my money; I selected those which had sold ore from the list, whereon to inform myself more particularly of the circumstances of each. My peregrinations for information amongst men who had lived in Australia, whose information led me into the most common calculation on the subject, and I found that one had sold ore in a calined state at Swansea at 14*l.* per cwt. of copper.

My next selection was the North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia, and I found that the ores sold had produced from 21 to 33 per cent. of copper, and that the ores were of that facile class for smelting, called carbonates. Having heard a great deal about this class of copper ore having been produced at the Burra Burra Mine in South Australia, I took occasion to ask particulars, and found that all the riches of the Burra Burra had been produced from such ore, and that the country, for hundreds of miles north and south of the Burra Burra, was filled with channels of this class of ore, and that it was only necessary to keep a sufficient distance from the Burra Burra Mine basin, which has absorbed all the copper adjacent, to ensure success. The climate of South Australia is known as far superior to that of any other colony, and a more settled population, at the same time well supplied with the requirements of life and mining purposes, with a shipping port sufficiently near to be available at a lower charge of freight. From the numerous traders that arrive at Adelaide, the freight to England is so low, I learn, that ores containing over 17 per cent. copper can be sent to England; whilst from there being a smelting company in the colony of South Australia, the poorer class can be smelted advantageously on the spot. These foregoing remarks are those which led me to decide on purchasing shares in the North Rhine Company. Thinking this may be useful to others, I beg of you to insert them in your wide-spread Journal, as the results of careful enquiry by one who has hesitated where to place his money for advantageous returns.

A METALLURGIST.

## PENGENNA MINE.

SIR,—I perceive Mr. Nicholas Ennor has favoured me with replies to some remarks I made a short time since in your Journal in relation to the merits of his Californian discovery at Pengenna, and which he heralded to your readers as another proof of his gifted wand in selecting mines of worth, but which in this particular I took the liberty of questioning. I am sorry, however, to observe that the good gentleman has come to the rescue of his pet in rather a testy spirit, partially occasioned, perhaps, from his fruitless voyage of enquiry to our little town, to learn the whereabouts of my veritable self, and on returning to Pengenna probably found his gossams not looking so healthy as heretofore. I freely forgive friend Nicholas, under such distressing circumstances, his ebullition of temper; the more so knowing that we both are in the wear and yellow leaf, a period of life when the buoyancy of youthful good humour frequently gives way to irascibility and lack of discretion. Perhaps, too, when he flourished his gossam—that mighty instrument of little men—he had just awakened from one of those dreamy, blissful siestas which a glass of sparkling Willecombe always induces, and in the hallucination of the hour he bethought to shoot old Gilbert with a bottle of his Ashburton pop.

Well, then, the first charge I have to answer—for being inimical to the merits of Pengenna—is that he assumes me a shareholder in the Camel Slate Quarry, which company is said to have sought the grant of the mine in question, but were, I presume, outwitted by Mr. Ennor's more successful diplomacy; hence, he obtained the laurel, and now, in revenge, they run a tilt at his undertakings. Whether Mr. Ennor was the more successful applicant for working Pengenna I know not, but this I feel assured—the Camel Company will ultimately have no cause to repine in their disappointment, and will discover that their money has been more profitably laid out where it now is, though Mr. Ennor, in the fulness of his ire, disparages the concern, which once on a time it seems he lauded. To the tender mercies of the Camel Slate Quarry shareholders I refer Mr. Ennor, who has pitchedforked him on a pinnacle that few this cold weather would desire to mount. I assure Mr. Ennor that, like many a wary old fox-hound, he has run risk in seeing me down as a shareholder in the Camel Quarry, for in that or any other of the like nature I have never been interested, so his surmise on that head is a phantom of his own creation. I pledge Mr. Ennor that I have no desire to cast a shade over his *ne plus ultra* wisdom in mining matters, but I must ask him whether he does not think it would be more generous in one so gifted, when slaying a pigmy, that he quoted correctly that which he disdains from, *ex aquila non caput muscas*. I am also charged with having written that lead lodes should be in proximity to granite. I did not so state, but alluded to minerals in general, and as Pengenna is not in a limestone locality I would as soon have said granite as where it is situated. In the exuberance of his fancy he spurs his pen in assuming that I know not the components of this said granite. I confess to be no Solomon in geology, and must, therefore, refer the sapient gentleman to Messrs. Felspar, Mica, and Quartz, which could possibly even enlighten him on these lodestone attractions to mineral. I am also misquoted as having said that “keenly” gossams does not induce the miner to open his purse in search for what may be underneath. What I said was that not every “keenly” looking gossam always coaxed outlay in research; and so I say still, for I have seen gossams which were apparently worth following—a “sloeking” gossam, such perambulation as I might find at Pengenna, which turned out to be a mare's nest in its prospectiveness for mineral. In reading the extract of the prospectus issued on the formation of the Pengenna Company, given in Mr. Lacy's communication, it is apparent that Mr. Ennor grounded his assurance of wealth from the *locus in quo* being so near a neighbour to Old Treburt, and the 70,000*l.* dividends he made for his employers in that wanted mine of fortune. I should like to see more of his prospectus, to learn what other indications guided the polar star of attraction, and what remuneration was required for participation in such a crack of money in prospective.

From past knowledge of Treburt, I can conscientiously say the announcement of such enormous dividends has surprised me, and I believe others not a little, as I always entertained a well-grounded belief that it had burnt the fingers of many an adventurer who meddled with it. My time of late has been so much engaged, that I have not had leisure to test the accuracy of Mr. Ennor's statement, which he must pardon if I say I am still sceptical of. Nevertheless, as I consider I owe it to him, Mr. Lacy, and his co-adventurers, that I should satisfy myself, I certainly will endeavour to do so, and, should I find error on my part, I will promptly make the *amende honorable*. Mr. Ennor, I assume, will readily aid in the elucidation of facts, which he of consequence has the means of affording—such, for example, as saying from what period, under his management, Treburt began and ceased to make this 70,000*l.* dividends, what number of tons of ore it on an average ticketed, in whose hands the books of the company now are, and who were the chief shareholders, and what was the capital paid up of the company? If he will, as a sailor would say, give me sea room, I will sail right the ship, to the satisfaction of all who may feel an interest in the matters at issue between us. I again assure Mr. Ennor that I have not the most distant wish to speak ill-naturedly of himself or mine—nay, I should rejoice to hear that he had a gem of the first water, so interested as I am in the neighbourhood—but resting on the report of one so able and honest to advise, and without backed by my own humble judgment, since in mining I cannot believe Pengenna will ever become a second East India House, though a Solomon may attempt to guide it to eminence and profit. Mr. Ennor tells me Capt. Andrew Vivian at one period reported well of Pengenna, and in assurance thereof became a shareholder. It may have been so possibly, but this I affirm, that I was engaged with him in mining affairs up to a short period of his death, and have frequently canvassed the merits of the district wherein Pengenna is situated for mineral, and never did he whisper to me a doubt or change of opinion in regard to his report which I had sought. As to the holding of shares, I think little of that, if he even did so, as many take an interest in a mine—not to hold, but at a future day in hope of profit from sale.

In conclusion, I am pained to observe so great an authority as Mr. Ennor speaking lightly of one of his own craft, now come to his account—a man universally acknowledged for honesty of purpose and scientific acquirements when living, and whose memory is cherished in respect now dead. Could Mr. Ennor tell me that he, during his dwelling among us, had joined a Treburtick in patenting the first locomotive, and received from

the hands of a Watt such a splendid piece of plate, in testimony of the wondrous man's opinion of his worth and attainments, then I would admit he had right to judge of a superior mind. Could he assure me that, instead of scratching Mother Earth, his mighty requirements in mining had enabled him to manage and work a locomotive, Wheel, Abraham, and other little things, then I would admit he is a miser and geologist par excellence. Wadsworth, Nov. 29.

#### DUCHY OF CORNWALL—DARTMOOR FOREST.

Sir,—We who live within the circle embraced under the title of the eastern part of the Duchy of Cornwall look forward with no small degree of interest to the day when the Prince of Wales will attain his majority. For a period of time, almost amounting to ages, one generation after another has looked to a Prince of Wales to bestir himself, and become thoroughly conversant with his property, showing himself worthy of those possessions which by hereditary he inherits, but which, through parsimonious management, and in the absence of cause and effect, have proved rather a curse to some neighbourhoods than what it might be—a blessing and a profit. I refer more particularly to that fine tract of country called Dartmoor, which some 40 years ago it was talked of planting, draining, and cultivating, and one might almost call civilising. This immense tract of country, comprising 200,000 acres, possesses mineral wealth, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, diversity of scenery, and renowned as an ancient forest, exceeding in amount of interest any similar extent of acreage in the United Kingdom. Its mineral wealth alone would make its possessor not only independent of any parliamentary grant, but constitute him the richest prince in the world. If the planting to which I refer had been adopted, there would be at this time thousands of acres of timber ready to be sold for building and mining purposes, amounting in value to millions sterling. The foliage of the 40 years' growth would have added a rich mould to the already productive soil of the forest, that would have commanded competition for farms, such as exists in every other part of this beautiful county. The draining of bogs would have destroyed that humidity of atmosphere which makes the climate so uncertain on parts of the Moor, and which Mr. Fowler, of Prince Hall, found a greater curse than all the convicts would have proved if let loose from the prison at Prince's Town.

To secure the advantages of which the forest is capable, it must be intersected with good roads, which should radiate from Prince's Town; and if example be required on this head, Nature has beautifully delineated the direction these should take, which can be seen from the several important rivers which have their source on Dartmoor, all radiating from the same fountain head, comprised within a small circle, and flowing down mountain heights in quantities of hundreds of tons every minute, to almost every point of the compass, and which might be made to exert a power in their descent exceeding that of all the steam-engines in Devonshire; and then meandering through the sunny vales and smiling plains for a distance in the aggregate, they reach the sea, of nearly 500 miles. What could not such a power be made to accomplish? What manure need be required beyond that of the rocks crushed to powder, containing, they do, the most essential proportions, the most useful fertilisers of the soil, including that indispensable, lime, for sustaining the health of animals, as well as the production of grain? What amount of manual labour would not such magnificent streams save, if well applied? and what will not a lofty-minded prince lose, in self-gratification, and popularity amongst the most devoted of his subjects, if he neglect to avail himself of some one or other of the many great advantages of his domain, Dartmoor? Good and numerous roads must be made; and if any one would require the length, number, and direction of these, I would point to the rivers to direct him; the Teign, Tavvy, Taw, Plym, Okefen, Erme, Dart, and Avon. Let these rivers be the guides in the development of the forest, and the course of these rivers to their source, and they will be abundantly satisfied of the capabilities of the moor for all the purposes intended. They will, in addition, whatever be their taste, be highly gratified. If botanical, they will find almost every description of fern, moss, and numerous plants and shrubs of interest. Floriculturists will see much to admire in the variety of flowers which adorn the banks of the rivers and bays. The lovers of scenery will be gratified with every variety, from the mountain height to the quiet glen of the humble cottager.

If a disciple of Isaac Walton, he may revel in the enchanting recreation of trout fishing, falling into an occasional bewilderment of excitement at having hooked a salmon of gigantic proportions. The geologist will find ample food for contemplation, and may find time and opportunity to correct many an error which has crept into some of the most recent publications upon this valuable science; whilst the mineralogist will be fully impressed with the great resources of mineral wealth embosomed in those hills, from which the rivers in their descent have washed their outcrop rich specimens, in great variety, of tin, copper, and lead. There are those, however, who may suppose the face of the forest too uninviting to expect compensation for any outlay, but those whose pursuits have been directed to the precise diamond in its rough state will be surprised at putting a polish upon Dartmoor. Indeed, already its productions occupy some of the most enviable positions in our great metropolis, and we who live within sight of those hills will heartily lift up our voices in favour of the first Prince of Wales who shall make an effort to carry out some important improvement upon these long-neglected, but by no means least important, part of his possessions; and the finest and most instructive piece of granite that is found upon the forest shall form a monument to his everlasting honour, and be placed upon the highest rock on the moor, with an inscription that shall be handed down posterity in a manner calculated to excite the emulation of every succeeding prince born to the highest distinction of his country; while in a ripe old age he will have the satisfaction of feeling he has made glad the hearts of thousands, and enriched the inheritance of every succeeding prince who is born Duke of Cornwall.—Prince's Town, Nov. 29. A. GARDINER.

#### RIGHT OF SHAREHOLDERS TO INSPECT MINUTES, &c.

Sir,—The recent judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the cause of Richardson & the Marquette Company, being a matter of some public importance, since it affects the shareholders of all joint-stock companies, I transmit for publication in your Journal (having obtained the necessary permission) a copy of the judgment delivered on Nov. 25, the Court having taken time to consider the case.

It is, I think, abundantly evident from certain parts of this judgment, that had I set forth in my article the special purpose for which I required an inspection of the minutes-book in question the rule would have been absolute, had the Court considered that special purpose a sufficient one, so that there are good grounds for an amended affidavit.

The minute-book recording the resolutions of the board of directors is not the only minute-book which the directors of a company registered under the 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47, are expected to keep, as a reference to the 61st regulation in Table B will show. In conclusion, I would state one fact, that my counsel were taken by surprise by an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Maples, the solicitor of the company, as its existence was unknown to us until produced in Court. That affidavit is one of the affidavits referred to in the judgment, and from what was said by the opposing counsel, I gathered that it was to this effect: "That when he (the solicitor) prepared the Deed of Settlement he had an interview with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the subject of extending to the minute-book of the directors the right of inspection given by the 75th clause, and that it was excluded as dangerous to the prosperity of the company. It is rather difficult, under these circumstances, to account for the following marginal note to the 75th clause of the Deed of Settlement having been left to entrap the shareholders:—'Inspection of Minutes of Directors, and of General Meeting.'"

If the solicitor's attempt was to keep specially directed to the terms of the said clause, in place of mere oversight in leaving the marginal note pure and simple, he is admissible in excuse. I feel sure that, under the circumstances, you will give insertion to these very brief explanations. CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON.

15, Charles-street, St. James's, Nov. 30.

#### MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY *ex parte* RICHARDSON.

Lord CAMPBELL delivered judgment of the Court:—"We are of opinion that this rule for a mandamus ought to be discharged. The question is, whether Mr. Richardson, as a shareholder in the company, is entitled any day on applying to it, at the office of the company, to an inspection of the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the directors? He is clearly entitled to, and he has been offered, such inspection of the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the company—i.e., of the meetings of the shareholders;—and to this we think his right is restricted.

Sec. 32 of 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, makes the books both of the proceedings of the shareholders and of the directors, when properly authenticated, admissible evidence. But Sec. 33, as to the inspection of books by the shareholders, only enacts:—'That the books of the company wherein the proceedings of the company are recorded shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any shareholder of the company, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, or of any bye-law.'

By the proceedings of the company in this section we understand the proceedings of any meeting of the shareholders, and not the proceedings of the directors. Both in common parlance, and in the Acts of Parliament on this subject, the proceedings at meetings of the shareholders are considered as the proceedings of the company, and they are put in opposition to the proceedings of the directors, the select body to whom the general management of the business of the company is entrusted. It is not to be supposed that inspection of the books containing the proceedings of the directors should be obtained on special occasions, and for special purposes; but the business of such companies could hardly be conducted if any one, by buying a share, might entitle himself at all times to gain a knowledge of every commercial transaction in which the directors engage the moment that an entry is made of it in their books; and we cannot find that any such right of inspection is given. Sec. 38 of 8 Vict., cap. 16, most certainly requires that entries shall be made of all the proceedings of the directors, and of all proceedings of the company, but is silent as to inspection.

This company's bye-laws, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, sec. 37, has, by the Deed of Settlement, made provision for inspection of the books of the company. Art. 75 in these words:—"That the books wherein the proceedings of the company are recorded shall be kept at the principal offices of the company, and shall be open to the inspection of the shareholders every day of the year, at any time between the hours of eleven in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, except Sundays and holidays." But the right of inspection is confined to the books containing the proceedings of the company; and we learn from the affidavits that a proposal to extend this general right of inspection to the books containing the proceedings of the directors was regarded as dangerous to the prosperity of the company.

We entirely concur in the observations of Mr. Richardson's counsel on the importance of narrowly watching the proceedings of the directors of joint-stock companies, and of affording the means of detecting any misconduct of which they may be guilty; but the proposed daily and hourly inspection and publication of all their proceedings would be tantamount to admitting the presence of strangers at all their meetings, and would probably be long found very prejudicial to the shareholders. At any rate, Mr. Richardson has been unable to point out any right or obligation on which the mandamus can rest, and his rule must be discharged."—Rule discharged.

#### CAMEL QUARRY.

Sir,—Mr. Ennor's remarks in your Journal of Nov. 6, respecting the Camel Quarries, have much annoyed some persons connected with their management, and especially one of the shareholders, who replied to his letter on the following week. But let the "Shareholder" feel as indignant as ever he may, the fact nevertheless remains, and he knows, as well as the mining people of Wadsworth and elsewhere, "wince for their temerity in meddling with them;" and let us hope that whatever the present appearance of the workings may be, their purses may not be further lessened before they will have the pleasure of receiving a dividend on the capital already embarked in the undertaking. Of this I am quite sure, that if the secretary can give the shareholders something more tangible than an elaborate report they will be most glad to receive it.

A "Shareholder" is about right when he states, "we are raising slabs at the Camel Quarry, of a size and quality not to be obtained at any other English shaft; but it is also an unpleasant fact that the soft and porous qualities of the slate are such that, I presume, no

adventurer in slate quarries would desire to have such a production; and I know of only one quarry, which is a very small one, about 30 miles inland, that is producing slate anything like it, and that is used principally in the manufacture of chimney-pieces. The slabs are not to be compared, either for quality or durability, to what is commonly called the Cornish or Deilable slates.

Mr. Ennor is doubtless correct when he states, "that the Camel Quarry has been worked to profit by a previous adventurer." At that time the demand for the slate regulated the number of hands employed, which was as it should be if it is to be remunerative, and the production was sold for common use in the immediate neighbourhood; the carriage from the Delabole Slate Quarries, for thick common slabs, being as much, if not more, than the first cost, one, two, or three men were employed just as the demand required it. The present enterprising proprietors erected a steam-engine and other machinery, have raised stone that will not command a sale at a remunerative price, and hence it has, as many said it would, turned out an unfortunate speculation. T. A. Y.

#### CAMEL QUARRY.

Sir,—I see these gentlemen have cooled down a little; and I would not worry them further, had they not attempted to show I had stated a falsehood respecting the tram-wheels. I only ask them to refer to a shareholder, Mr. Oatey, a business man and an engineer, of their town, who they well know accompanied me to the quarry. As regards my saying they should have good rock at 40 feet deep, I have only to remark that the quarry was about 60 feet deep when I reported on it, and they and the owner informed me that the quarry had paid well even to that depth; in that case they ought to have made the next 40 ft. pay better. They now state they have had to sink the quarry 200 feet to get into good stone; which is rather odd to find the first 60 feet paid well, and on the next 140 feet they lost more money than I can count, and they now say they are into good stone again. Query, will they ever make it pay? Their neighbouring quarry holders, they know, let off flaming reports, and when I made a few remarks on it they attacked me right and left. I ask them if every word I then stated has not come true, and the concern wound up as a dead loss? I hope this will not be the case with the Camel Quarry; but I must tell them they have lavished away a good round sum to work a fourth-class quarry. I hope now they have good stone they will use economy, and refund the holders a portion of their outlay. N. ENNOR.

Wells, Dec. 1.

#### NORTH ROBERT—MR. ENNOR.

Sir,—Those who are aware of the nature of the representations which Mr. Ennor is accustomed to make, will not be surprised at his letter in last week's Journal, in which, in his usual style, he refers to this mine.

I have been a member of the committee of management of North Wheal Robert since the formation of the present company, and I can bear testimony to the thoroughly disinterested and straightforward manner in which the affairs have all along been conducted. The committee have always been most anxious to see the mine worked in a legitimate and spirited way, and no feeling of delicacy with regard to individuals has ever prevented them from recommending to the shareholders such changes in the local management as on several occasions they considered that the general interests required. The committee, in conjunction with their secretary, have acted as most independent part, and will continue to do so for the benefit of the company, regardless of the insinuations of such men as Mr. Ennor.

Mr. Ennor observes, that a paying shareholder employed Capt. Charles Thomas to inspect the mine at the end of June last, when his report was unfavourable, and "would not go down with the leaders of the rank," so that owing to the late improvements in the mine, "it was arranged to call in Capt. Thomas again," to get up a favourable report. His remarks are the very reverse of the truth, and he knows it, and brings out in fact which gives credit to the gentleman concerned. The report by Captain Charles Thomas, in June last, was obtained by Mr. Ennor, and he has since published it in his "Quarterly Review," in which it was at once and unreservedly published, showing the object of that gentleman to give faithful information, and not to be influenced by any consideration as to its being unfavourable, and about a mine with which he was connected. Improvements having since been reported, the committee selected Capt. Thomas to inspect again—knowing his high character, and his extreme caution, as well as great practical experience—to see whether he would confirm, or otherwise, these favourable reports. I think, Sir, it will be admitted by all disinterested persons that the course pursued by the committee was prudent and judicious.

But Mr. Ennor, that he was not allowed to inspect the mine, when he went there lately for that purpose, the reason being that he had not an order signed by the secretary. This regulation is necessary to prevent the agent being imposed on by persons who are not shareholders. Every shareholder gets an order as a matter of course, and no mine is more open to every one concerned. The principal *bona fide* proprietors decidedly object to having a list of shareholders kept on the mine, which is also continually changing. The agent did quite right in refusing to allow Mr. Ennor to inspect without the requisite order, for he cannot know him from any one else; and there is no reason whatever why he should not inspect the mine, but he should be allowed to do so, and the same facilities will be afforded as in all other cases.—Dec. 2. A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

#### EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

Sir,—In your last Journal Mr. Ennor makes reference to my reports of East Russell and North Wheal Robert Mines, which requires but a short notice; indeed, but to prevent the mining public being misled by his misrepresentations, I should have treated the matter with contempt. He particularly calls attention to that part of the East Russell report which reads thus:—"In the 66 ft. level a still great improvement took place, and for upwards of 40 ft. the yielded on an average 25 cwt. of good quality tin per ton; but most of the ground in the back of this level has been worked away, what remains being set at from 11s. to 13s. 4d. in the ton." Now, I ask Mr. Ennor what right he has to infer from this statement that the whole of the ground between the 66 and the level above was of equal value, and that if correct must have yielded 1100 tons of good ore? Does it follow that because the 66 ft. level was worth 25 cwt. of ore per ton, for 40 ft. in length, therefore the level must continue of equal value for the whole of this length up to the 55 ft. level? The reference is simply to the value of the level in the 66 ft. level, and an intimation that most of the ore ground in the back being worked away, they must not expect much more copper from that quarter. But make the absurd reasoning Mr. Ennor attempt to show up the incorrectness of this statement. "Now, this being 11 ft. of backs, and (say) 40 ft. in length, should have yielded 1100 tons of good ore." Wonderful logic! I am only surprised he did not at least double the quantity of ore, by estimating the value of the level at this rate as high as the 45 ft. level. But, Sir, to be serious, I cannot help strongly suspecting the sincerity of Mr. Ennor's motive in penning his remarks; for nowhere have I fixed any value on either of the upper levels, nor have I any reason to suppose there was a continuous ore level for any great length at a time to value. Mr. Ennor knows as well as I do, and which level may be driven through in a level which may not continue rich 6 ft. above the back.

An attempt is also made to persuade the public that there is some great variation in the purport of the reports of Capt. Thomas and myself, both as regards this mine and North Robert. Now, the impression of some who have read them is that no such variation exists, but that two men, never having exchanged words on the subject, could scarcely agree better, except as regards the value of the 88 end of East Russell. The level at this point is of such a character that its real value cannot easily be determined without an assay. I will not stop to comment on the insinuations thrown out in other parts of his report, but in closing these remarks to a close I am reminded that one good intention deserves another; and for Mr. Ennor's disinterested guardianship of the public interest I would remind him of a principle of moral philosophy—that moral evil is progressive; and if he persist in his morbid tendency of fault-finding and fault-creating, he may become so far debased as even to present a false offer for inspection to gain clandestine introduction to a mine, to feed and gratify that taste. Mr. Ennor may not be ignorant of the fact that such a thing has before now occurred, and surely he cannot be surprised if shareholders, at a general meeting assembled, take steps to prevent their property being unfairly depreciated through the misrepresentation of unprincipled men, by requiring that all orders for inspection be signed by the secretary, as a guarantee to the agent that the party requiring the inspection is a shareholder. W. H. REYNOLDS.

Redruth, Dec. 1.

#### WHEAL GUSKUS.

Sir,—Observing in your Journal of last week, and being informed also from another source, that Mr. Jeffrey (the secretary) stated, to the very small number of shareholders present at the meeting on Nov. 17, that I had advised the convening thereof, I shall be glad if you will allow me, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*, to inform the shareholders generally that I neither advised the meeting nor the call of 25s. per share, and that I knew nothing whatever of the meeting having been called until I heard of it accidentally, just previous to its being held.

I wish also to add, that so far from being informed of it by him, I believe, for a private object, he studiously concealed the notice of the meeting from me. He probably thought the solicitor of the company could not recommend a call of 25s. per share on 5000 shares (5000l.), to satisfy liabilities over assets amounting only to 1040l. 6s. 11d.: surplus 5260l. 13s. 1d. That call, in my judgment, has been made not so much for the purpose of discharging the merchants' accounts, as for satisfying out of it, when collected, an alleged claim of the secretary's, the greater part of which I believe has been disallowed by the Registrar of the Stannary Court.

I beg also to state that I happen to represent the largest creditors of the company, and that they disapprove of the course Mr. Jeffrey has taken, and are of opinion that a call made under such circumstances cannot be legally enforced. Through me, they desire to express a hope that if any shareholder is particularly anxious to respond to the 25s. call (about the legality of which so many doubts are entertained), they will do so through the safe medium of the Registrar of the Stannary Court, whose official position and high character are a guarantee to the *bona fide* creditors that the funds coming into his hands will be faithfully applied towards the liquidation of those debts which have been admitted to proof in that Court.

Let the shareholders in the meantime understand that if the call is paid to Mr. Jeffrey, and he should apply it first in satisfaction of his own alleged claim, the shareholders will not be absolved from their liability to the merchants who may remain unpaid. The call of 25s. per share was made, I understand, by parties representing only a very trifling minority of the 5000 shares into which the company is divided; and it is a remarkable circumstance, and worthy the consideration of all parties interested, that the special meeting convened for the making of that call was not advertised (as is usual) in your Journal.—27, Bucklersbury, Dec. 1. J. BERRY.

#### WHEAL GUSKUS.

Sir,—A shareholder, who by his postscript informs me his name, states that I did not give a fair and unbiased report of this meeting. The facts are simply these—I attended the meeting on your behalf. The accounts were laid on the table. Shortly afterwards Mr. James Lane entered the room, and, after some desultory conversation, protested against the legality of the meeting, on the ground that it was under a decree of the Stannary Court, and, there being no mine, no one was empowered to make a call. Mr. Jeffrey (the secretary) stated that he called the meeting under legal advice. A discussion then ensued as to the legality of the meeting. A message was sent for the solicitor. The answer returned was that he was at Judge's Chambers. Mr. Lane then handed in his protest, and withdrew, stating he was not competent to vote. It was stated he had not paid his calls. Had the solicitor (Mr. Berry) been there I could have considered it my duty to have given his opinion in full. I may be in error, but neither Mr. Lane or Mr. Jeffrey being professional men, nor any legal gentleman being present, in my opinion I did not think the law, as expounded by either of the contending parties, to be of sufficient weight or importance to be taken notice of. The resolutions passed after Mr. Lane left the room are faithfully reported. The meeting received all the importance it deserved, and if illegal its publicity would enable the shareholders to take steps in order to annul what had taken place. I have yet to learn whether it is the duty of a reporter to ascertain if a meeting duly convened is illegal or not. Is he to enquire who has paid his

calls, or who is legally qualified to vote? And, at the same time, should he not use his discretion as to reporting what is of no interest to the public, but merely to those who speak? If such condensation be not allowed, a paper double the size of the Journal will not be able to record all that is uttered of no value.—Nov. 30. YOUR REPORTER.

#### EAST FOWEY MINE.

Sir,—This is a piece of mineral ground situated in one of the most productive copper and tin districts in the county; it is bounded on the west by the celebrated Fowey Consols. Many of the lodes profitably wrought in the Fowey Consols are known to traverse the East Fowey Mine. The set is very extensive—I should think from a glance that it must extend over nearly one square mile, and the declivity of the hills is in the right position for large deposits of copper or tin for this district, being inclining to the south-east and south-west, the granite range is within a quarter of a mile of the northern boundary of the set, and in places within a less distance. From information furnished by Capt. Symonds, the Duchy agent, I was induced to go over the ground, and the first object that struck my attention was the character of the hills deposited in a large heap near the engine-house, which is precisely the same as that in the Fowey Consols Mine; we say that the stratum is very good. In the count-house I beheld some very fine gossan, in which I detected silver, a little black oxide of copper, &c. This I was informed was taken from two counter lodes. Thence I was conducted to nearly the west end of the set, where some shodding was going on, and in one of the pits I saw a back of a very large and promising lode; a little to the east of this lode is again intersected in shodding, and laid open; here it has just the same appearance, and is a little larger; the character of the lode appears to be quite metalliferous. I then had to go to the eastern boundary of the set, where I found a small shaft had been put down 3 fms. by the side of a very large lode, 7 feet wide; the sinking was done by a former party, but the lode was not cross-cut until very recently by the present holders; the component parts of this lode are ferruginous gossans, quartz, hard and soft, some peach and pryan, with small quantities of yellow and grey copper ore and silver. Altogether it is as fine a lode as I ever beheld so near the surface. The Fowey Consols party are driving an adit level into the hill westward on the same lode, where it is found to be from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, and they are daily expecting to meet with a good course of copper. It must be observed that between the month of the Fowey Consols adit and the shaft sunk on the East Fowey Mine that a large cross-course traverses both sets. From this place my attention was directed to the south part of the set, to look at a large counter lode in a shod pit; this lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, carrying fine gossan, silver, quartz, pryan, &c. This set contains from 12 to 14 lodes, some traversing in an east and west direction, others obliquely. Some little work has been performed here by a former party, who lacked capital to explore the lode, and were obliged to stop all operations, and after a while sell the materials to clear off the debt on the mine. There are some good buildings on the mine—substantial engine-house, commodious carpentry, smithy, and office, all available for the new company about to commence operations, and if talent and capital combined with economy be brought to bear success appears certain.

The work done is an adit driven some few fathoms on the course of one of the lodes, a shaft sunk 30 fms. below the adit level, and a cross-cut put out to the lode seen in the adit level. Little or nothing has been done by way of driving on either of these lodes, which appear from reports to be the two smallest and least important of all the lodes crossing the set. Nevertheless, I have good faith in these two lodes being productive at a deeper level, and nearer the great cross-course, or any one of the lodes, more particularly at a deeper level, as they are inclining towards each other in their downward course, and will meet, and likely unite, between 12 and 18 fms. below the 30. This is a piece of ground I could confidently recommend to any company, and I am, therefore, glad to hear that it is about to be effectually worked by a new set of adventurers. Money cannot be laid out in mining speculations with better prospects of being returned with much increase.—Looisville, Nov. 24. JOHN SEYMOUR.

#### PRACTICAL MINING—SYPHONS.

Sir,—I am, like your correspondent in last week's Journal, anxious to get at a practical working siphon. I have also tried one, not to drain 18 ft., but about 28 ft., and I will endeavour to describe it as nearly as I can. The perpendicular in the shaft is about 28 ft., it then lies horizontal for about 120 ft., with a fall of about 3 ft. in that distance; it then falls later for the distance of about 250 ft., when the end is about 3 fms. below the bottom of the shaft, the total length of pipe being about 400 ft. of 1-inch wrought-iron tube. The method by which it was charged with water was by placing a cock at each end, to be closed during the filling of the pipe at a junction in the horizontal part, where also was placed a cock, to be closed when the pipe was filled with water (which, however, was a tedious operation); after which the cocks at the ends were opened, but here I found the same difficulty as that experienced by "A Lover of Science," it would not work continuous, sometimes going on well for 6, 8, 12, and once for about 20 hours, drawing out during these times large quantities of water, so much so as to drain the shaft and old workings nearly to the bottom. I appear to have constructed it according to the theory, and I should be glad if any of your readers would inform me why it does not flow continuously. It seems to me to be air-tight, or it would not flow at all, and if it could be charged again easily it would now be better than a pump. I will here remark, that the longest period of discharge named was not the water from the top of the shaft. If any of your readers can give such information as to bring the siphon into practical use for mining purposes, it would be a great practical advantage to the mining world. I should think that the length of pipe usually required would be about from 400 to 600 feet. Dec. 2. A. B.

#### ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I observe that the directors of this company have issued an advertisement for the sale of the whole of the property, and being a shareholder, disinclined to embark further capital, I am naturally anxious that the highest possible price should be obtained. It was rumoured that the Cobre Company were in treaty for the purchase, and certainly the mines would be of immense value to them, as by their acquisition they would have unlimited scope for their operations, and they would obtain almost the monopoly of the island. I should think that an offer from the Cobre Company would be far more acceptable to the shareholders than most others, since any proposition from them would be *bona fide*. I do not wish it to be supposed from this that I am averse to the formation of a company, so that those shareholders who feel inclined to continue the working may have an opportunity of doing so, but I contend that particular care should be taken to give the shareholders who wish to withdraw every reasonable advantage.

I read in your valuable Journal, a few weeks since, that but a few thousands were requisite for bringing the mines into a profitable condition. I would, therefore, suggest that a new company should be formed, with a nominal capital of 40,000l., in shares of 2l. each, payable upon allotment. Of these 20,000 shares, 7000 should be considered as really paid up, and distributed amongst the shareholders of the Santiago Company, in the proportion of one share for each share they now hold. By this means the existing shareholders would be secured a fair amount of remuneration in the event of the mines turning out profitable, and the new shareholders would have the satisfaction, if their operations proved unsuccessful, which is by no means likely, of knowing that their money had been expended upon mining operations only, and that nothing had been paid for the transfer of the mines. I believe such an arrangement would satisfy all parties; the existing shareholders would retain out of their present interest, and would increase it if they thought fit, and there would be the very ample sum of 26,000l. as working capital. It would greatly promote the carrying out, or otherwise, of this proposition if other shareholders were to express, through your Journal, their assent to, or dissent from, the suggestion.—Dec. 2. A SHAREHOLDER.

#### MINING IN JAMAICA—THE CLARENDON CONSOLS.

Sir,—Having seen in your valuable Journal of Sept. 25, under the head of Mining in Jamaica, a report of the Clarendon Consolidated Stamford Hill Mine, signed by the agent, Capt. Martin, I wish to ask that gentleman a few questions thereon. He says,—"We have commenced to lessen the number of our Englishmen, by giving four notice to leave; we shall only keep six English miners to sink the shaft below the 46, and I think we shall soon have the natives sufficiently qualified to do as well as the Europeans. The reduction of our European staff will be made up by making a saving in English pay of 74l. per month." Now, would ask that gentleman, in the name of common sense, whether he is going to work a mine without miners, or whether he is going to officiate in the capacity of a miner himself? If so, he can only attend to the duties of one miner, and neglect his own duty as an agent.

It is an impossibility for Capt. Martin, or any one else, to qualify the native blacks of Jamaica to perform the duties of miners, even if they are instructed to the end of their days. As they appear alone possessed, like the ass, of physical strength, without a knowledge of its use, or to what purpose it can be made available,—are these, I would ask, the kind of beings Capt. Martin expects to qualify as miners? If they are to be so qualified, why do parties employ so many English miners in Cuba and other mining countries, where slavery exists, and can have as many blacks as they require? In Cuba and in North America, where mining has been carried on for years, they pay English miners from 10l. to 12l. per month, when natives can be had for even less than 3l. per month. Are the agents of mines in those countries throwing away the company's money in this manner? or what have the agents of the different mines in Jamaica been doing? Have they spent the company's money in this respect without consideration; if so, is it not time they should make a reformation? Where is the mistake? Does Capt. Martin wish to acquire a reputation as an economist above all other agents in the country? or has his sentiments come before the public without a mature consideration?

As Jamaica bids fair to be a rich mining country, it becomes every one interested to promote its welfare; and with a small capital, combined with judicious management, will prove beyond a doubt that the yet unexplored mountains of Jamaica abound in metalliferous ores. And if it receives the attention due from capitalists, the minerals of that country will prove to be a great element in the country's wealth. OBSERVER.

Jamaica, Nov. 10.

#### ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—Mr. Thompson, at the annual meeting, observed that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." In this sentiment I cordially agree with the honourable proprietor. The reports of the directors, which within the last few years have hitherto been so lugubrious, at least give us cheering hopes for the future, and we may now trust that if the works are carried on as they ought to be—with a popular local manager at the head of affairs, who will not either by assumption to the local authorities disgust them, or by despotism wound the feelings of the subordinate,—a profitable result may be achieved. The expression of Mr. Thomas as to the present durability of the mine, owing to the discovery in the old workings, has long been corroborated by the opinions of the practical men who have been in the service of the company. It must be remembered by all who are conversant with the proceedings of this association that Mr. Joseph Mitchell, in 1830, at the discovery of Raipae, stated this was no worth working, and I am credibly informed that this gentleman told one of the then directors that there were not two cargoes of ore to be found on the Knaford side. How fallacious these estimates were I need not here further allude to, seeing that since that period dividends have been paid, and the works are fast recovering themselves from the depression under which, owing to untoward circumstances, over which no control could be exercised, they have been long labouring. It was impossible for the most clear-sighted to foresee the duration of the Russian war. During this period it was patent to all that the prices of coals were greatly enhanced; and had it not been for the foresight of the directors, that great treasure which would have had to be purchased at a great price.

The lodes at Quenangen are likewise improving, and there is no question but that these are further developed they will become richer. And here I may add, *ex post facto*, that had the local management at that period taken possession of the lode as proposed by the superintending agent dispatched then, they could have been from the first in the possession of the Alten Mining Association. Mr. Andrew Frederick Neilen, at that time the managing director, or, if I may so use the term, the Alpha and Omega of the company, would not allow them to be taken up. I am aware there is an old adage, *de mortuis nil bonum*. I, however, do not agree with that axiom, nor do I think it just that the

living should suffer for the dead, more than I do believe that it is wise that a charnel-house should exist under the nave or chancel of a church, for the purpose of casting its miasmatic influence on those who come to worship, and thereby allow the influences of the dead to destroy the living.

The policy of that gentleman was such as is pursued in many Cornish mines to the present day—to make returns, no matter at what cost they were obtained. This evil counsel was obliged peremptorily to be carried out, and we now see and have been suffering from its effects. For a considerable period the necessity of raising further capital has been mooted. An infusion of fresh blood, no doubt, would be of some utility. No one can blame the present directors for the course they have pursued, although many may have considered that a less amount of cautiousness would have been more conducive to the general welfare. We have only now, however, to hope that, profiting by the errors of the past, a new system will be inaugurated, and that the numerous lodes which are known to exist will be further explored. The plant and machinery are all there. No more building expenses need be incurred; all that under that department is required will be under the item of repairs. We suggest a return of property to the mines if they are judiciously worked, with a due regard to economy, but without any niggardiness. The local authorities have done much to forward the interests of the works, which are of so great importance to the province of West Finnmark; and those entrusted with their charge ought to combine in all their transactions both with the Norwegian Government and their workmen—the *maester in modo with the fortiter in re*. A. LAR.

#### DR. MUSPRATT'S DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

SIR,—Having been informed that it is the intention of the publisher of Dr. Sheridan Muspratt's *Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures* to complete this work in 54 numbers, and of which 47 have already appeared, it is impossible that the numerous and useful subjects which remain to be described can be treated in a manner so inadequate to the present merits of this important series. I, therefore, believe it to be my duty to state that, if the publisher perseveres in his present decision, he will be committing a great act of injustice towards the 40,000 subscribers, by rendering incomplete that most useful and valuable book, and which, in my opinion, is, so far the best one which has yet been published on Arts and Manufactures.

Royal Institution, Manchester. F. CRACE-CALVERT, Professor of Chemistry.

[We do really hope the Editor will not be so blind to his own interest as to finish in a slovenly manner a work that has gained, as far as it has gone, the highest eulogiums of the first men in Europe.—Ed. M. J.]

### Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### GAWTON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Monday, Mr. J. ROWLANDS in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the circular convening the present, and the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. The accounts showed—

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Balance last audit                         | £ 109 13 9            |
| Ores sold                                  | 414 19 6 = £ 524 13 3 |
| Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., for Aug. | £ 155 10 6            |
| Ditto for Sept.                            | 187 17 0              |
| Ditto for Oct.                             | 157 15 7 = 501 3 1    |

Balance in favour of mine £ 23 10 2

The agent's report (Capt. John Gill) was then read, as follows:—

Nov. 26.—Since the last general meeting the 50 ft. level has been driven 17 fms., and is extended from the engine-shaft 39 fms.; during the last 7 fms. driving a change has taken place in the ground and lode, being more congenial for the production of mineral. The lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of malleable, friable, and occasional stones of copper, but not sufficient to value. We must now be near the first cross-course marked on the plan, unless it has taken a more perpendicular direction. In the 50 ft. level, the rise being communicated with the 35 ft. level, is given in good ventilation. About midway in this rise the lode becomes very large, from 8 to 9 ft. wide, and letting out a great deal of water. From this point we found it necessary to rise on the south wall, it being the most expeditious mode of doing, consequently we have had to cut through the lode to ascertain its character, which we find is looking very kindly and promising, worth from 9 to 10 ft. per fm. I have no doubt but this large lode will be met with in driving the 50 west, as it is dipping in that direction. Having a transverse laid down at this level, both east and west, we are in a good position for carrying on the work. The lode in the stopes and in the level pitches averages about 8 ft. per fm. I estimate the cost for the next three months at about 5000, including stores, dues, &c.; and, from present appearances, may calculate on sampling from 40 to 50 tons of copper ore bi-monthly, until a further discovery takes place.

Mr. KING stated that the lord's tollar (Capt. Colman) had recently inspected the mine, and had sent his report to the committee. He considered, from the very promising character of the lode in the adit level, the 24, and 34, that they stood a good chance in the 50 of meeting the cross-courses to the east, and of finding the lode very productive. A considerable change had taken place in the 50 end; and, from the dialling, the first cross-course could not be far ahead. Twenty-five fathoms from this a second cross-course would be met with; and between these two cross-courses there was no doubt the lode would make good. The Capt. deemed the prospects of the mine very good. Having the advantage of water-power, and the mine being situated by the side of the Tamar river, it can be far more economically worked than any mine less favourably situated, and requiring steam-power.

Mr. PETER WATSON moved that the report be approved. By the medium of the plan, he lucidly explained the present and future workings of the mine. He thought that the 50 east ought to have been driven long since, to which he particularly referred at their last meeting; but during the last six months he was glad to see that it had been pushed on with vigour. He had recently visited the mine, and had seen with Capt. Gill into the adit, and examined the lode, and the back to the east and west of the cross-course. The adit level was driven about 150 fms. The first cross-course from the engine-shaft was about 50 fms. to the east of the cross-course in the adit, and is a very fine looking lode. They were driving in the 50 from adit, and expected daily to intersect the said cross-course. There was a good course of ore coming down from the winze. Upon the 50 end, east of the cross-course, in which there was no doubt a good course of ore, depended the success of the mine; and another six months would tell them whether they had a good mine or not.—The accounts were received and passed, and the report approved.

Upon the proposition that a call of 1s. 6d. per share be made.

Mr. KING said the committee would be something like 25 tons per month; therefore about 3000 would carry them on, and would leave a balance at the next meeting.

Mr. PETER WATSON stated that there had been only about 1000 l. in three months.

Mr. KING observed there was an arrears of call, which had been owing some considerable time. The last call was made nine months since, and as another call was to be made that day, he recommended the shareholders to resolve—"That the names of the defaulters be forwarded by the secretary to the merchants, with instructions to adopt any course they may deem most expedient."

Some conversation ensued, when the above resolution was unanimously adopted.

A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, payable forthwith.

The committee of management were re-elected.

Mr. PETER WATSON suggested the propriety of putting an angle-bob in at the adit, and sinking two winzes to the east of the cross-course. Were this adopted, it would be attended with good results. The cost he estimated at about 350 to 400.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

#### ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN FERNANDO (CUBA).

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. WALTER SHARP in the chair.

Mr. BRAND (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

At the meeting of shareholders on March 22 the directors recommended that no further outlay of money should be incurred, as no reliance whatever could be placed in the reports made by Prof. Ansted and Capt. Northey and Moyle, on the faith of which the company had been formed. At that meeting resolutions were passed, to the effect that it was expedient that the company should be forthwith wound-up; and with that view the directors were instructed to dispose of the mines and all machinery and stores belonging to the company at San Fernando and elsewhere, as they might deem most advantageous to the interests of the company. It was also resolved that the directors should be authorised to enter into negotiations for the re-transfer of the mines to the original proprietor, with a view to the division of the remaining assets amongst those who subscribed the working capital, and that they should also be authorised to prosecute any legal proceedings they might deem expedient for that or any other purpose. Acting upon this resolution, the directors instructed Mr. Crawford, their agent at the Habana, to dispose of the property. Mr. Crawford has, accordingly, disposed of the contracts for the Chinese labourers, and is at present negotiating for the sale of the steam-engines, gunpowder, and all other stores belonging to the company. In consequence of certain information which the directors had been led to expect might be obtained from Cuba, they abstained from making a formal proposal for the re-transfer of the mines to the original proprietor, but they have reason to believe that such proposal, if made, would not be entertained. In the result the expected information from Cuba was not forthcoming, the directors, therefore, instructed Mr. Crawford to abandon the mine, and thus put a stop to all further expenditure in Cuba. The only other matter now outstanding is the settlement of Mr. Crawford's account, which remains open in consequence of his not having as yet realised the whole of the company's property in Cuba, and the amount of his own remuneration, if any, has still to be adjusted. There seems, however, no reason why the formal winding-up of the company should be further delayed, and the directors have, therefore, summoned the present meeting, to pass a resolution for that purpose, and for the appointment of liquidators for the collection and distribution of the remaining assets.

Mr. W. D. STARLING did not think they could do better than adopt the directors' report, and, therefore, moved the necessary resolution, which was carried, with only a single dissentient.

Mr. BRAND then read the subjoined statement of accounts:—

| ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN THE HABANA.                |          |
|--|----------|
| Per Mr. Crawford's estimate: 34 boxes of precipitate | £ 680 00 |
| Two steam-engines and other mining materials         | 3000 00  |
| Gunpowder  | 120 00   |

£ 3800 00

Deduct balance due Mr. Crawford at date of last advice... 356 56 1/4

Total... £ 3444 43 1/4 = £ 733 2 7

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN LONDON.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Cash at Bankers of the company             | £ 1923 10 0 |
| Bill receivable, Bath and Son's acceptance | 135 14 3    |
| Arrears of call                            | 750 0 0     |

£ 2809 0 0

Deduct liabilities in London, for law expenses, &c. .... 100 0 0 = 2709 4 9

Total assets of the company £ 3462 8 4

The Chairman said that the position of the company was explained by the report and accounts. The assets in Cuba were not yet realised. They had some gunpowder, a few coals and two steam-engines yet to dispose of. With regard to the resolution for the

re-transfer of the mines to the original proprietor nothing had been done, but, as stated in the report, it was believed that the proposal, if made, would not be entertained.

A SHAREHOLDER: By the re-transfer of the mines do you mean making a present of them to the promoters?

THE CHAIRMAN: It was proposed that the promoter should take back the property, and extinguish his shares.

A SHAREHOLDER: The time required for making the proposal would not be a minute.

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly not. Mr. Arrietta is here, and can answer for himself.

MR. ARRIETTA: The idea has not been entertained.

A SHAREHOLDER: Then we must understand that the property, which was considered so exceedingly valuable before the company was formed, is really so worthless that it is not worth having, even at a gift. In what way was the proprietor paid for it?

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arrietta was paid by shares for the property.

MR. ARRIETTA: The thing must be considered as a spoiled article.

A SHAREHOLDER: It is rather good to accuse the company of spoiling a mining property by spending 15,000, or 16,000, upon it.

MR. STARLING: It is impossible to deteriorate the value of the bowels of the earth without taking anything valuable out of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said that the only matter outstanding was Mr. Crawford's account, and that could not be discussed without further data. But they might pass a resolution for winding-up the affairs of the company, which was certainly the very best course they could adopt.

It was then resolved—That the Company of the Proprietors of the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando, Cuba (Limited), be wound-up voluntarily. And Messrs. W. Sharp, J. Brand, T. Close, and W. D. Starling were appointed liquidators for carrying the resolution into effect, and for distributing the property of the company amongst the shareholders.

In reply to a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN explained that they would have no difficulty in getting notice of the progress made by the liquidators. It would be necessary to call another meeting to confirm their present proceedings; and then, according to the Act of Parliament, the liquidators must call periodical meetings to report their progress.

MR. UPSON, the solicitor of the company, having explained that the meeting for confirming the day's proceedings must be held not less than one month, nor more than three months from that day, it was suggested that the early part of January would be the most convenient time.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. ROEBUCK, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. BAZALGETTE (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the report was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it then became his duty to move the reception of the report. Certainly the duty he had to perform was not an agreeable one, but still as he believed that he himself and all his colleagues had done nothing but their duty, he would on that occasion very fearlessly throw himself upon their judgment and consideration, while he moved that the report be accepted. Before he said anything as to their past history or to their future, he ought to mention to themselves, he knew full well that joint-stock companies were not very favourable to the public, for a very good reason—that they have been managed, he would say, in many cases, dishonestly, so as to excite alarm and suspicion in the public mind. This being the state of the public mind with regard to joint-stock companies generally, an opinion, perhaps, prevailed that dishonesty had pervaded all their management, which had induced him to make the statement he was then about to make. They were there in a concern that proved unsuccessful, which had not been the result of a dereliction of duty on their part, for they had paid unremitting attention to the interests of the company. They had not only given their public, but they had taken upon themselves personal responsibility in consequence of these transactions. So that they were in a position still worse than even were the shareholders, for while they lost their money the directors lost their money and their labour too. They had given a great deal of time and labour because they undertook the duty, and had not received one farthing remuneration. He would ask every shareholder to inspect their conduct, and he was not afraid of the result. He would ask the shareholders to recollect certain facts with regard to that company. He had been led into it by certain of his friends at Sheffield. They all knew his connection in that town, and because they were connected with the concern he became connected with it. Now, the first sum of money that was intended to be paid for the estate was 100,000. Certain gentlemen at Sheffield who took an active interest in the company said that was too large a sum; and at their suggestion the purchase money was reduced to 80,000. Further than that, they learned that there had been misconceptions raised in their minds with regard to the iron produce, upon which a further application was made to the vendors, and they agreed: they agreed to accept half in money, and the other half in shares, paid-up to the extent of 6s. each. The amount in money was not paid; by a subsequent arrangement the vendors accepted 6000 shares, also paid-up to 6s. per share, in part payment thereof. This second allotment of 6000 shares had been relinquished by the vendors in consequence of certain expectations held out by them not having been realised. So that, in fact, they had given 40,000 for an estate which originally was intended to have been paid for 100,000; the purchase money having been reduced 60,000. Now, there had been two reasons for their failure, to which he wished to call the attention of the shareholders. The first was, at a very early outset of their proceedings they entered into a contract to supply the Government with pig-iron at the rate of 8s. 15s. per ton. That iron had been provided, but the greater part had been rejected; though upon application made to certain manufacturers in Sheffield, they saw no reason whatever to have prevented the Government from accepting it. A quantity of iron duly delivered was returned upon their hands, independent of a large quantity ready for delivery, and being of a quality unsuitable to the general wants of the trade, led to the present difficulties. He did not mean to say why or wherefore the Government officials had so acted, but he must say that it was strange if the manufacturers of Sheffield had been so much mistaken about this iron. In consequence of representations made as to the superior quality of the iron, the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War had promised that an enquiry should be instituted. The Government and the directors had each appointed their referees about two months since, and the enquiry, which was necessarily a slow one, was going on, perhaps, he would say, nothing more as to the real quality of the iron. At the origin of their proceedings they determined, in consequence of the Government contract, to manufacture pig-iron. In justice to his Sheffield friends he must state that they said No; pig-iron is not so saleable as blooms or bars. As the directors could not incur the expenditure which the making of this description of iron would have required, they thought it better to confine the making of pig-iron, which they did. That was, then, the first cause of their failure.

The second cause was from believing that Nictan would make iron superior to that of Londonbury; and upon that ground they proceeded to establish works at Nictan. It was proved that the quality of the iron was inferior quality. In that state of things what were they to do? A gentleman of great practical knowledge in those matters, and others also fully qualified to advise, recommended them now to make bar-iron and blooms, and in the report had given the mode in which that operation should be carried on. Before he submitted that proposal, there was a preliminary step to be taken, which was to get money. Before proceeding further, he ought to tell them that their directors had had such confidence in the ultimate success of that undertaking, that they had made themselves personally liable for a great part of the debt. In fact, the directors were personally liable for 6000 l. on behalf of the company. Now, how were they to get that money? They had 4000 shares allotted, and, according to the statement laid before the hon. proprietors, 20,000 would relieve them from their liability, they proposed to make another launch, and endeavour to raise the required sum. It is, therefore, proposed that of the 4000 unallotted shares 2000 be allotted as preference shares, which, if taken up, would realise 20,000. There was the question to be considered, what were the chances of saving their money—of getting any of it back without taking the proposed step. They proposed that the preference shares shall be issued; and they have been told that they cannot expect to raise that money unless they make these preference shares to bear 8 per cent. interest. It was, then, for the consideration of the shareholders whether they thought it too large a sum of too small—whether they can expect to raise money at a less rate. There was the real state of their affairs. They owed money, and they had a large quantity of pig-iron on hand. They all knew, from the state of the iron market, they could not expect to get for it what had been hoped for, but by the aid of the 20,000 l. they expected to be able to wipe off all the present debt of the company, and enable the company to go on in a more successful mode of making bar-iron and blooms, as proposed by Mr. Owen. The manufacture of iron was a subject with which he was not familiar; he was, therefore, obliged to trust to the knowledge of practical men, and he was a man like Mr. Owen told him that the quality of the iron was inferior quality. He placed reliance on his statement. Supposing they rejected the proposal, how could they go on? It may be said call in the arrears of call. Now, he had one thing to say upon that—the persons who owed those arrears are out of the country. They could not be reached, and if they called upon them to pay, it would be like *Hottupur's* account of calling "Spirits from the vasty deep." They might call, but they would not come; they might call, but they would not pay, and more than that they cannot be made to pay. What was to be done, then, in that case? The sequel lay between the preference shares and of the calling in of the call, and the payment upon the shares. In order for the shareholders to establish works at Nictan, the only mode of the best mercantile lawyers in England had been taken upon the subject.—Mr. Horace Lloyd—and he told them they had perfect power to issue those shares, but that it is necessary to alter the deed. They could make those alterations by the Act, in support of which he quoted clauses from the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57, showing that the company could make the necessary alterations in their Deed of Settlement. They, therefore, had taken a course, and had gone to the fountain-head; and when he stated that he had obtained the opinion of Mr. J. H. Lloyd, everybody who knew anything of mercantile law must feel that they had the benefit of the father's opinion. The fact is (the Chairman thought) to be quite sufficient justification for making the proposal that had been made. But to bring himself back—a certain portion of money had been risked in a concern which had proved unsuccessful; but, by adopting the proposed course, there were great expectations of making the affair pay itself and pay the shareholders. The directors raised the issue of preference shares to raise the required 20,000 l. He ought to say that originally there were 16,343 shares; surrendered 6000, leaving 10,343; 72,401 had been paid; a subsequent call of 1s. 10s. per share would amount to 15,520 l., making the total sum paid 87,211 l. 10s.

During the resolution in question Mr. Jay had been employed to overlook the accounts; that the reason the same had not been sent to each individual shareholder was owing to their being so voluminous; and that the amount received on the last call had already exceeded 50,000 l.

Mr. HORSLEY complained that each shareholder had not received the report from Mr. Jones. In a report of their last meeting, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*, his resolution appeared. [The resolution was then read from the *Mining Journal*.]

The CHAIRMAN stated that no promise had been made to Mr. Jones, but he had sent home a detailed report, and each shareholder had received extracts of each manager's report with the directors' report just issued.

Mr. BAZALGETTE observed that the resolution referred to by Mr. HORSLEY was not carried—a modified resolution was substituted by Mr. HORSLEY himself.

The CHAIRMAN enquired what further information could possibly have been given. They had sent to Mr. Jones, who had furnished a most detailed account, and they obtained the services of Mr. Jay, a man of great perspicacity. They had put everything before him, the result of which they had seen.

Mr. HORSLEY observed, that the accounts and report been furnished, a very much more secure feeling, as to the stability of the whole concern would have been the result.

He believed that the shareholders would have received far more satisfaction had they had a report from the general manager.

The Rev. F. VINCENT said it would have been more satisfactory to the shareholders had they received a more detailed report from the general manager.

The CHAIRMAN said that all communications that had been received were open to the shareholders; and Mr. HORSLEY was requested to look at them, which he had not done.

Mr. HORSLEY had not so conferred, never having received notices.

Some conversation ensued, in which Mr. FAULX, M.P., and others took part.

Dr. BEATTIE thought their situation and circumstances were by no means desperate.

He suggested that the best mode of raising the required sum was, as there was yet a call of 20s. per share, which could be made on the shares—if proprietors would invest that amount at once in preference shares, the required sum to place the company

in a paying condition would be secured. Thus, if a holder of 100 shares, liable for 1500, would take 15 preference shares of 10 l., that would carry out his views; and, if every proprietor took a like interest, 15,540 l. would be raised, the interest on which, at 5 per cent., would be a trifle only of the amount of profit expected according to Mr. Owen's calculations, and under the new system of management and working recommended.

Mr. OWEN said he had been requested to explain to the shareholders the value of their iron, and the probability of its answering their purpose to continue its manufacture. He had gone through the whole of the correspondence from Mr. Jones, and he believed he could place the utmost reliance in all that had been said. That the works should be closed at Nictan he thought advisable. With reference to Londonbury, Mr. Jones had told him that, by certain improvements in the roads, very great reductions could be made on the iron manufactured at the Londonbury works. He was told by the manufacturer in Sheffield that the blooms of their Londonbury ores were of excellent quality—in iron, equal to Swedish iron, and worth about 18 l. per ton. He thought it would answer their purpose to continue the Londonbury works, to improve the roads, and to make all necessary alterations. Mr. Jones estimated it will take 10,000 l. to effect the necessary improvements in the roads, and for certain machinery.—The report was then accepted.

Discussion then ensued as to the mode of raising the required 20,000 l., in which it was contended, by the words of the advertisement, that meeting had no power to issue preference shares, and that any deviation from the advertisement would be fatal; the Chairman contending that they had such power, and, in answer to a question from Mr. Mr. Vincent, stated that the said preference shares would not be terminable.

The following resolutions were then put from the chair, and adopted:—

"That the 6000 shares relinquished by the vendors, as above stated, are forfeited," "That the following provisions in lieu of, or in addition to, the regulations of the company contained in their Deed of Settlement be now made under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.—The directors may attach to 2000 of the original shares in the company, which have not been issued or allotted, a preference or priority in the payment of dividend at and up to such fixed rate not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum, as they may by resolution of a board of directors determine.—Such preference shares shall be entitled to a dividend in preference and priority to all other shares in the company up to the rate so fixed, and to participate ratably with the other shares in all further dividends, after the other shares shall have also received a dividend up to the rate so fixed.—If the profits of the company in any year shall not be sufficient for the payment on the preference shares up to the rate so fixed, no part of the deficiency shall be paid or made good out of the profits of any subsequent year.—The said preference shares shall be apportioned, offered, and issued in the manner provided by Article 18 as to new or additional shares.—In all other respects the provisions of the Deed of Settlement shall apply to the said preference shares, in like manner as to the other original shares in the company.—Articles 93 and 107 of the Deed of Settlement, and all other provisions therein contained inconsistent with this resolution, shall be taken to be altered or modified hereby."

Mr. HORSLEY having proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Roebuck and the directors present, for the candid manner in which they had answered all enquiries, and for the very able, calm, and considerate demeanour evinced, the proceedings terminated.

#### MINING MARKET.—We have received the following communications:—

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The monetary events of the week call only for the specific remark that discounts on first-class bills can even be effected at lower rates than ruling a week since, and yet there is an entire absence of unusual speculative operations; but we regret to say one or two of the latter have been in operation. In the political atmosphere the trial and pardon of Mr. Montagu are of importance, and will press heavily upon the estimate of the character of the present Government of France; for of the impolicy, to leave the question of the injustice, the proceeding there cannot be two opinions, and a harsh sentence has been clumsily patched up by the pardon. The bearing of this question upon commercial matters might have been one of great importance, as whatever events tend to the disturbance of politics in France must necessarily retard the progress of commercial reform of which that country is so much in need, and the successful accomplishment of which England would be so largely benefited. Business on the Stock Exchange continues dull, and the mining market there is a great increase of activity, and large transactions in mines in which tin ores are beginning to participate; and it appears that the sales of Banca and Straits tin in Holland show a rise in price which, as a matter of course, will be extended to our own markets for that metal. In the aggregate, shares of copper, tin, and lead have undergone considerable advance in value during the week, owing to the combined causes of improvements in the mines and the increased demand for shares. The latter contingency may be considered as still in full operation, and contemplated investments in all good shares should be made without delay.

The fluctuations in value in Lady Bertha Mine are changing their character of fickleness to those to which volcanic districts are liable, by becoming more or less violent, as is illustrated by the progress of the shares during the week. Upon news, they rose to 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. on Thursday, and on Friday were again established at 35s. 6d. It appears that in the 41 the appearances of great success have been suddenly realised by the lode turning out worth 4 tons of ore per fm. It being next to impossible to give advice as to buying or selling in this mine, and the more so since it has become so much the property of the jobbers, more than any other in the List, the writer can only give an opinion that the shares should be bought whenever they can be caught at a low price, and always sold when they realise a handsome profit. East Rosewarne has also had a considerable rise—say, at least 400 per cent.—owing to a discovery of silver in the lode; and being in proximity to North Dolcoath, which stands at a heavy premium from the same cause, some attention is deserved by the former; but it must, at the same time, be remarked that such complete success as would lead to dividends in mines holding more or less of the precious in conjunction with other metals, is when the past of all is under the influence of the jobbers, more than any other in the List, the writer can only give an opinion that the shares should be bought whenever they can be caught at a low price, and always sold when they realise a handsome profit. 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upwards of 1000 ft. for the two months." The following report on Providence Mines, from Capt. Anthony Holloway, Jun., and Rogers (Nov. 24), will give capitalists an idea of its richness:—At Higgs's shaft the stope in bottom of the 85 east are 6 ft. wide, and worth 20¢ per ton; the stope in bottom of the 75 east are 3 ft. wide, worth 20¢ per ton; the stope in bottom of the 75 east are 4 ft. wide, worth 80¢ per ton; the cross lode in the 75 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 15¢ per ton; the stope in bottom of the 65 east are 4 ft. wide, worth 20¢ per ton. Dunstan's shaft is sinking below the 45; lode about 2 ft. wide, worth 6¢ per ton. The lode in the 35 east is 18 in. wide, worth 12¢ per ton. Their prospects at this point they consider good, as it is the furthest east, and it is got into a channel of good tin ground. The lode in the 24 east is 2 feet wide, worth 6¢ per ton. In addition to the foregoing they have made and cross-cutting on discovery, and several pitches working at a good profit. Under date Dec. 1, the following information has been received:—Providence is improved in the 65, east of Higgs's shaft, and 20 fms. east of the first and large south Carbonate; it is now worth 100¢ per fathom, and looks as if it is the opening of a new carbonate (deposit). Dec. 3, six p.m.—Telegrams from East Rosewarne state the mine is cut rich for silver. It will be remembered that a few months since I drew special and particular attention to Wheel Charlotte.

From Mr. RICHARD TREDDINICK:—The mining share market is evidently improving, the tone is better, operations are advancing, both in character and importance, the conduct of dealers is both liberal and prompt in settlement, old mines look well, and several most valuable ones are being developed; hence, profits result to shareholders as well as brokers, whilst a feeling of satisfaction and confidence prevails throughout the whole market. It is an universal axiom to buy and sell, or to produce and consume, and the mining share market has become necessary commercial operations with all; hence, they should at all times be within the compass and range of ordinary minds and individuals; but, unhappily, owing to the combinations and speculations associated with every description of property, what ought to be usually a simple transaction in itself is mostly complicated, and not unfrequently that which is while appears black, thus every affair of ordinary business becomes involved in some degree of obscurity and doubt, the mystification arising chiefly from the conduct and varied interests of a host of rapacious and unproductive parasites, who desire to enrich themselves without either labour or expenditure, and whose actions and conduct are anti-creative or profitable, excepting as they exact from the substance and produce of others. They contribute nothing in themselves either of labour or wealth, whilst costs of maintenance and expenses of trading necessarily absorb a portion of the legitimate gains of those whose industry and capital are fairly and honourably applied to the support and extension of the enterprise, trade, and commerce of the country. Again, these gentlemen who contribute so little to, and exact so much from, the general weal are denominated and known as speculators or jobbers in stocks and shares; and from force of circumstances, many of this class exercise considerable influence over the public in their dealings in mining property, and their conduct is at Hercules' court or the Jamaica Coffee House; and, unhappily for the advancement of our mining interests, these gentlemen are in the habit of advocating whatever the public desire to buy, or, in other words, any scheme or undertaking so long as the shares are marketable, without respect or reference to promise or merit; in fact, the fascination of gambling in shares totally obscures intrinsic worth, and usurps precedence over prospective advantages in immediate gains to those who are lucky enough to retreat in time, or possess early intelligence of discoveries, so as to purchase shares ere the facts are generally known; hence, many a good undertaking is apparently neglected, and seldom or never dealt in, whilst numerous schemes, loudly advocated, and to all appearances as far as the public can guess or comprehend, stand in reality as the acknowledged good ones; or otherwise, the selected prizes of the mining industry of the country. Not so, however, are they in reality, for it is well known by those intimately and practically associated with mining pursuits that the contrary is usually the case, and we have only to refer back to the prices at which the favourites of jobbers and speculators of the London share market commanded at various periods during the current and past years to become satisfied that the great prizes which have so frequently, in copper and tin mining in Cornwall and Devon, enriched the wary and cautious miners are of a totally different and distinct class of undertakings from those that are hourly and daily advocated for market operations alone, and which are solely calculated to enrich the few from premiums on purchases and sales of shares to the loss and misfortune of the uninitiated, who unhappily become fascinated with such ephemeral conceptions. It is not, however, our province to refer so much to the past as to point out a road of safety for the future; hence we would encourage caution in making a judicious selection rather than direct investment through withdrawing the veil entirely which hitherto has enveloped valueless and unprofitable adventures. With the above introduction to our subject, we venture to introduce to the reader the purposes of profitable investment that ambitious companies—Devon Great Consols, South Cornwall Consols, South France, Levant, Par Consols, West Basset, West Seton, Carr Brea, Dolcoath, Margaret, Providence, St. Ives Consols, Trevelyan, Mary Ann, Phoenix, Tincroft, Miners, Great South Tolgus, South Tolgus. The subjoined are undertakings presenting wider range for speculation—that is, greater hazard with greater chances of success, still free from much risk at present prices; in fact, it is from such that large profits accrue without corresponding risks of failure:—East Basset, Old Tolgus United, East Tolgus, Penryn Consols, Cornwall, West Sharp, Tor, South Cornwall Brea, North France, Buller and Basset United, South Basset, Penryn United, North Cornwall, North Devon, St. Day United, Charlotte, Tolgus, Brea, Carnwath, South Condurrow, Tolgus, Grenville, Wheel Union, Bryntal, and East Providence.

## MINING NOTABILIA.

(EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

**WHEEL MARY.**—The reason of this mine not giving any dividends for the last half-year is, that the profits have been spent in putting up a new steam-whim and other machinery, &c., in the eastern part of the mine. The sett is very large, and recently extended on the course of the lodes east, in which direction the tin dips. This mine has always been considered more like a "real property" than any other mine in the West; and shares very much desired, but never to be obtained (as it has been almost a private company) until the last week or so, when a large share, the holding of one gentleman, changed hands, which may have the effect of, perhaps, a small part being introduced into the market. The rich lode from "Kitty" comes into this sett, and is being worked jointly between both companies (Kitty and Mary), from the Kitty side. It is calculated that this will give each mine a profit of 500¢ per quarter; so that this sum is to be added to the "Mary" previous profits. The balance now in hand is about 1000¢, and a dividend of 10¢ per 1-100th (1000¢) share will be paid for the quarter ending Dec. in the present year. The sett has Wheels Kitty and Margaret on the south side, and Wheel Keith on the north.

**ASHBURNTON UNITED.**—The greatest possible exertion seems to be used to open out these extensive and valuable old mines, and it is pleasing to see that so far it is attended with success. By the latest accounts the working appears to be going on very satisfactorily. The circumstance of each level as soon as unwatered being immediately taken possession of by tributaries speaks volumes for what may be expected when the mine shall be fully drained. The prospects above all are reported to be of the most encouraging character, and a great improvement is stated to have taken place in the eastern side level, where the lode is producing splendid work for tin. This looks well for the East Ashburnton United, which is immediately adjoining.

**EAST ASHBURNTON UNITED.**—A company under this title has been formed for working a sett immediately adjoining the Ashburnton United Mines on the east. The sett, which is extensive, is crossed by the lodes which have been proved to be valuable in the United Mines, almost close to the boundary, and as one of them will be met with in continuing an adit level (which was driven a great distance by a former company, about 80 years ago) about 12 fms., there is scarcely a doubt but that the East Ashburnton will soon stand equally conspicuous as its rich neighbour among the mines of this promising district.

**CARADON CONSOLS.**—A few weeks since I informed you that they had abandoned the western part of this sett, and commenced operations on the West Caradon main lode, within about 60 fms. of their boundary. They have sunk their engine-shaft about 15 fms., and have cut most excellent gossan, spotted with copper ore, an almost certain indication in this locality of approaching a productive lode for copper.

**CARDIGAN CONSOLS (Esgairhir and Esgairfath).**—The 20 west, under adit, is valued by the report this week at 1½ ton per fathom, and is just under one of the large bunches of ore found above. It is one of the most important points in the mines.

**WEST DOLCOATH.**—When I saw this mine about two years ago the engine-shaft was clear rubbish, and firmly cased and timbered to the adit level. When I called there again about a month ago, to see how things were going on, I was surprised to find the shaft full to the surface. I found, upon enquiry, that the occupier of the land (Mr. Rosewarne) had directed a man to fill the shaft, and for so doing gave him all the timber. It will cost about 100¢ to repair the damage. Ought not the farmer to pay it?

**DEVON AND COURTENAY.**—Great results are daily expected in this valuable sett, and watched with interest. Some days since another lode was cut in the 100. They have now driven through the lode about 4 ft., and no south wall; it carries copper and tin of splendid quality. More will be known the early part of next week.

**BRYNTAL CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.** The rise in the back of the 12 is now worth 90¢ per ton; 16 tons of ore have been raised from this place during the last month, of an estimated value of 210¢. The working cost of the mine being about 100¢ per month.

**SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.**—I observed a letter from "A Shareholder in the Commencement" in the Mining Journal of last week, recommending the driving of a cross-cut north and south from the main lode, with a view of cutting the lodes above the 50, there being a greater probability of meeting ore in a parallel line than in a strata than at the depth. I find that they were extending a cross-cut north in the 40, and during the week have intersected a branch of a very promising character, interspersed with copper. A few days probably will develop some of importance in that direction.

**AT DEVON AND COURTENAY,** they have met with a new lode in driving the cross-cut south at the 100 fm. level; it is 4 ft. wide, and producing good saving work, which is a valuable addition to this mine, and doubt will take that position. Tavistock district, which the shareholders are justly entitled to for their spirited perseverance and outlay.

**BASSET CONSOLS.**—This young mine is opening out well. They have made another sale of copper ore from the deep adit level; in addition to this, they will shortly sell a parcel of silver ore from the cross-course, which will leave a good profit on the two months' working. No doubt if this mine had been in the hands of some parties the shares would be at a considerable premium.

**EAST ROSEWARNE.**—A telegram has been received from Capt. Delbridge, to the effect that a good discovery, very rich in quality, has been made in the 22 fathom level. The discovery has since been confirmed by Capt. H. Paul. A box of the silver has been received at the London offices, 27, Abchurch Lane, and may be inspected by those interested. An assay has been made by Messrs. Mitchell and Rickard, which has produced 1585 ounces of fine silver per ton of 20 cwts.

**PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINES.**—Since the meeting, on Nov. 10, the boring at the Pembroke Mine has so far succeeded that they have progressed some 13 fms., but, we regret to learn, without any favourable result. Under these circumstances, at the meeting on Wednesday, unless some favourable indications take place in the meantime, the committee will submit a resolution for the final closing of all operations upon the Pembroke portion of the united sett. Shareholders should attend this meeting, that the propriety of so important a decision should be duly considered.

**WHEEL MARY ANN (Lanlivery).**—Operations have been commenced at this mine by a spirited proprietary; its situation is to the east of the well-known and long-productive Fowey Consols Mines, and embraces the same lodes. An adit level has been driven on a splendid looking lode, about 4 ft. wide, producing grey and yellow ores of good quality, assays of which have been made by Mr. M. W. Bawden, of Liskeard, varying in produce from 16½ to 20½ per cent. for copper. The sett is extensive, and has a never-failing stream of water for all purposes running through the centre of the mine. A water-wheel has since been erected to give this most promising concern a spirited development under the management of Capt. Seymour, of Lostwithiel, whose experience as a miner is too well known to need comment.

**CARVATH UNITED.**—There is an improvement in the 40 west, where there is a lode worth 1000 lbs. of tin per 100 sacks. The 50 west is also improved. The mines are looking better generally.

**NEW TRELEIGH.**—The improvement which I suggested to you a short time since as likely to come off in this mine is, I think, now more than likely to be developed, especially at the 60, which is now approaching a junction with another lode or branch, where I have no doubt a great deposit of copper ore will be met with, as the lode is at present worth 3 tons of ore per ton. The lode in the bottom is good, and should the 60 make rich, the whole of the ground between the 40 and 60 may be considered equally so, as it is entirely new ground. There is something important to come off here shortly, you may depend upon it.

**HOLMBUSH CONTINUES TO IMPROVE,** particularly in the eastern part of the sett. The 160 fm. level, east of the diagonal shaft, is in a good course of ore, worth about 20¢ to 25¢ per fathom.

**EAST RUSSELL.**—The lode in the 88, and in the rise in back, will be taken down about Wednesday next; should the lode turn out good, which from practical opinions there is little doubt, shares will advance to a great price; they are at present very firm and scarce, on anticipation of the coming event.

**CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHEEL FRANCIS.**—Mr. W. Vaudrey has addressed a long letter to the adventurers, which he thus concludes:—"I beg emphatically to declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the adventures in Camborne Vean have not only been individually, but have never been defrauded by purser, clerk, or agents, out of a fraction of money; and if any irregularities exist in the books, no pecuniary advantage or disadvantage has accrued therefrom. In taking leave of Camborne Vean I feel no ordinary regret, after my long connection therewith, but I cannot do so without expressing my best wishes for the future welfare of the concern, and recording my opinion that, if properly and energetically worked, with an ample capital, it will at some future day be only second to Dolcoath in durability and value."

**CRELAKE.**—The 15 east west has greatly improved, having now got into a good course of copper ore.

**NEW CROOK HILL.**—The blende now on the mine is dressing, and will shortly be ready for the market, and it is expected that this promising little property, which has made itself so profitable to previous companies by its returns of rich silver-lead ore, will ere long be in a remunerative state to the present proprietors.

**GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.**—The tin ore sold last week realised 1350¢, 3s. 8d.—Costs, 1060¢, 11s. 0d.—Returns over costs, 165¢, 11s. 11d. The mines are looking much better, and it is thought, from the state of the mines and the prospects of the tin market, that good profits will be made in future.

**WEST CRINNIS AND REGENT UNITED.**—The mines are drained and cleared to the 80, which is now being driven east, to reach the run of ore ground in the 100, and the 60 and 70 are being driven west on promising ore, with every indication of improvement. A cross-cut is fast approaching Bell's lode in the 70, where great things are expected, as it has not been seen below the 40, where it was productive. The ores sampled will weigh off 130 tons.

**OLD TOLGUS UNITED.**—The 32 east west, on the south lode, and the steps behind the end, will each average 4 tons of ore per ton. The 42 cross-cut and the sinking of the shaft are progressing favourably.

**SOUTH LADY BERTHA.**—From private information received from this mine, there is every reason to calculate on its becoming equally productive as its neighbour Lady Bertha. There is a most promising lode in the winze below the adit, but the lode is not yet reached, and the lode is taken down. There is very little doubt of the old LADY DUKE preserving the character formerly given the mine, of its becoming more fertile and productive under the more appropriate name of SOUTH LADY BERTHA.

**GERNICK.**—The lode in the 36 has much improved during the past week; it is now 3½ ft. wide, producing some rich yellow ore. It is expected that the lode will be productive when the kilns is reached, as is the case at the adjoining mines (Trevelyan), which are now so productive.

**LADY BERTHA.**—A most important discovery has been made in driving the cross-cut from the engine-shaft in the 41 fm. level (bottom of mine), where the lode is turning out from 4 to 5 tons of yellow copper ore per ton, and no north wall yet. Streams of water are gushing from the end, which shows there is even a more valuable lode ahead. Immense rocks of ore are being drawn to surface, weighing upwards of 1 cwt. each. Carter's winze is worth 50¢ per ton; the slope in the back of the 30 west, 60¢; the 30 east west, 20¢; the 20 east, 12¢; the pitch in the 30 east, 16¢ per ton. The next sampling of copper ore to the end of December, it is anticipated, will be about 750¢ to 800¢, and a profit on the two months' working of 250¢ to 300¢. Shareholders ought, for their own satisfaction, have the mine inspected before parting with their shares, and not be guided by market operations, and parties connected therewith.

**KELLY BRAY MINE CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.** The 45 east is worth from 25¢ to 30¢ per ton, all in virgin ground. The stope in the 85 are each worth 14¢ per ton. Several valuable discoveries are daily expected both in the eastern and western mines.

## FOREIGN MINES.

**MARIQUITA MINING COMPANY.**—SANTA ANA for Sept.: Cost, \$14,860; returns, \$24,576. MARIQUITA for Sept.: Cost, \$12,407; returns, \$11,672. The superintendent (Oct. 18) writes:—It is with much regret that the writer has again to report an excess of cost over returns. The cause of this will be readily understood to be want of surface water, for during the month of September, as mentioned on the 16th inst., out of 118 fms. of stamps occupied on the establishment only 62 were able to work. Should the mills continue to work during the remainder of the month as they are working at present, we hope to make a profit of \$3000 for the month of October.—PUEBLO for Sept.: Cost, \$2433; returns, \$2749.

**UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—GUANAJUATO, Oct. 27: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose. In the works by business there is improvement; the contrabando (roof) of San Pantaleon gives good ore, 3½ tons wide, and the front of the same name yields better than before. The contrabando of Dolores has much improved; the ore is about 2 tons wide, and about 5 tons in length. The contrabando and pozo of San Pedro contain some fair ore, but in small quantities. The business sales during the last four weeks amounted to \$54; the previous four weeks, \$5699. The shaft has been driven 11½ fms. in the last four weeks, at a cost of \$583; but it contains a thread of good ore, lately somewhat increased in width, which produced \$197 in reduction of that sum; 4½ tons were driven the previous fortnight, and in about four weeks more the shaft will have reached its intended depth, and then I anticipate increased extraction at comparatively diminished cost. One of the principal works, the pozo of Dolores, it has been necessary to suspend during operations at the shaft, but the extraction by day miners has amounted in the four weeks to 2150 cwt., about the quantity required for the haciendas. This ore has been produced by three works—the pozo of San Alejo, which is a good ore, and gives good results; the pozo of Santa Margarita (the front has been suspended) gives good ore, 1½ tons wide, and the pozo of San Miguel, about 1½ tons wide. In the three months to the end of Sept. the profit on the mine amounted to \$5367, being an increase on the previous three months of \$1346. It has been divided as follows:—\$2383 4 c. to general profit and loss account; \$1789 in reduction of the debt; and \$1192 4 c. to the owners. The haciendas has received in the four weeks 2167 cwt., and continue in full operation, with satisfactory results.—La Trinidad: It has been necessary to attend to the drainage to some extent, but the expense has averaged only \$50 per week, of which half is paid by this association.—Quicksilver: The price is below—\$51 cash, and \$54 credit, but with a tendency to rise. I have just purchased and paid for 37½ quintals, at \$81. In use at Dolores and Duran, 13,347 lbs. 14 cts.

**COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.**—CHECO MINE, Oct. 15: In the 20, west of Harman's shaft, the lode continues to pay cost. The 30, west of ditto, is unproductive. Price's shaft, driven 1½ fms. from bottom of this shaft, has a cross-cut south 3 yards, and two in the latter, hope to meet 8 yards distant the lode, and the main south lode in conjunction, and in the southern cross-cut the lode, worked by former parties down to the 40, and I calculate it will be found 16 yards south of shaft. In the 40 and 50 the stope, east and west, still yield about 2 tons of best blue sulphate per fathom. The cross-lode advised in my last has become poor, but I will follow it on and open to the 50, close to Price's shaft, and cheapen the extraction from the stope, and further explorations east.—Western Sett: In the 40 west, on middle south lode, I daily expect here, the ground continuing favourable, being now beneath the rich bunches extracted from the shaft, and surface, known as Green lode. Burrows still continue poor.—GEORGE O'BRIEN.

**DOLCUNA.**—Sept. 15: In the north chiflon the lode is 2 ft. wide, is improving a little, and is now giving about 2 tons of 16 and 21 per cent. ore per ton. In the south chiflon the lode is 2 feet wide, no alteration since last reported, and now yielding about 1½ ton of 16 and 22 per cent. ore per fathom. In No. 3, south chiflon, the lode is 2 feet wide, which at present I am sorry to inform you is very poor, producing only ½ ton of 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fathom, though I believe that in a few fathoms more we shall again have a good lode there. In the east driving south, in the bottom of the 10, the lode is 1½ ton wide; I stopped the man that was in the No. 4 chiflon, and put him in this end. Had I been able to work the chiflon I might have produced 1 ton per fathom from it, but was unable to do so on account of scarcity of men. In the stope in the bottom of the 20 the lode is 2 feet wide, still producing 2 tons of 16 and 24 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 10 the lode is 2 feet wide, also still very good, yielding 2 tons of 16 and 24 per cent. ore per fathom. On account of the scarcity of men, and the No. 3 chiflon being so very poor, I shall, without doubt, be behindhand with the metals, neither shall I have any palliages this month; not that the mine is so very poor, but that the men have gone to Copiapo, and I have only two men left to dress up metals on Cancha. Perhaps I shall be able to take out 350 or 400 quintals. Estimate produce for September:—

| Quantity.                   | Levy. | Price. |          |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| First class ..... Qtls. 100 | 20    | 23½    | \$236 88 |
| Second class ..... 250      | 17    | 14½    | 469 93   |
| Qtls. 350                   |       |        | \$707 81 |

Sept. 30.—In the north chiflon the lode is 2 feet wide, looking much the same as when last reported, producing about 2 tons of 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fathom. In the south chiflon the lode is 2 feet wide, still looking quite so well as when last reported, and it will yield about 1 ton of 17 and 22 per cent. ore per fathom. In No. 3, south chiflon, the lode is 1½ ton wide, still very poor, producing ½ ton of 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fathom. In the bottom end, driving south, the lode is 2 feet wide; this is looking very poor. I think in a few days we shall have a good lode there, it is now producing about 1 ton of 16 and 21 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stope in the 20 the lode is 2 feet wide, still very good, and yielding 2 tons of 16 and 24 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 10 the lode is 2 feet wide, also very good, producing full 2 tons of 17 and 22 per cent. ore per fathom. The mine is not looking very well.—S. UREN.

**LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.**—J. Chegwin, Nov. 17: Palhal Mine, on Bato's Lode. The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, continues favourable. The ground in the 38, driving south of Taylor's engine-shaft, much as usual. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 38, driving east of the same shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fathom; this end is suspended for a short time, and the men are put to run up a rise to the 18, for the advantage of stopping the ground; the lode in the rise is 2 feet wide, worth 3 tons per fathom for the length of the rise—say 9 feet. The lode in Ferreira's winze, sinking below the 28, is 2 feet wide, and the part we are carrying worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in Rivera's shaft, sinking below the 28, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, and a branch of flookan. The lode in the 28, driving east of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom, of a low quality ore. The lode in the 28, driving west of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving south of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving north of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving east of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving west of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving south of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving north of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving east of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 28, driving west of Rivera's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. 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## BRITISH MINES.

pended. The slopes the cross branch by two men, at 40s. per fm.; the branch will yield 7 to 8 cwt. per fm. The middle adit end to drive north-west by two men and one boy, at 30s. per fm.; the lode at present is small and unproductive, but carrying two regular and well-defined walls. No. 5 winze to sink by four men and one boy, at 60s. per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. and seems to be improving; this winze will be pushed down with all speed, so as to effect a communication with the No. 4 adit. The No. 6 adit to be driven in the back of the middle adit, by two men and one boy, at 25s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 10 cwt. per fm. The No. 7 adit to be driven in the back of the No. 6 adit, by two men and one boy, at 25s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 10 cwt. per fm. The shallow adit level to drive north-west by two men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode here is kindly in appearance, being 8 in. wide, composed of white prair, gossan, and sulphur, producing a little savings

**FRANK MILLER**, J. F. Nicholson, J. Cornish, Dec. 1. The lode in the 45 north is 6 ft. wide, and has a 10 ft. cross-cut per fm. The lode in the 45 north is 2 feet wide, and will yield  $\frac{1}{4}$  ton of lead per fm. The 60 south is again in disordered ground, and consequently unproductive. We are cross-cutting east from the 72 south, about 20 fms. behind the end, in order to prove the lode previous to setting the ground on tribute. The cross-cut has not yet reached about 90 fms. and has passed through several branches of the lode. This cross-cut, be it observed, is a little higher than the 72 north. The 72 north has proved so productive. In the winze in the bottom of the 72 north the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little ore, but the ground is hard. The cross-cut at the 84 north is without alteration. The lode in the 84 south is 2 ft. wide, and looking more favourable than the cross-cut in the 72 north. The 84 south is a little higher than the 72 north. The tribute vetches are visible on the whole, as the sprouts of vetch looking

set to six men, at 30 per fathom. We are now down 2 fms. 4 feet, and do not anticipate going much deeper before we get down to the bottom. The anchor was hauled up last month, and the cable holed we have suspended driving the 34 ft. west, which will again be taken up immediately this place is holed. A stop above the back of the 24, on south lode, set to six men, at 64. per f.m.; the lode is still large; but for the last two months it has been very poor; it yielded for the past month about one ton of ore from 8 fms. 4 ft. to 10 fms. 4 ft., and for the next month it gave out the rest of my persevering with it so long; unless, however, it proves better soon we shall have to stop it altogether. Ground cut for the last month, 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. cross-cut north of engine-shaft, over the adit, set to two men, at 54. per f. m. Ground cut last month, 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in.—no discovery. Length of creosote for ground cut last month, 1 fm. 8 ft. 1 in.—the lode is large, with occasional stones of copper ore.

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**PEDD-AN-DREA UNITED.**—Jas. Carpenter, Jas. Thomas, Nov. 27: The shafes of value. A slope below this end, by four men, at 17. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of copper and 1 ton of blende per fathom. To drive west on the engine lode, at the 22, by four men, at 44. 15s. per fathom; the lode in this end is 1 foot wide, producing fine staves of copper. To drive back east, on the engine lode, at the 22, by two men, at 15. 15s. per fathom; the lode is 1 foot wide, and produces stones of ore and blende, and has a mastery appearance. A winze to sink below the 16, west on engine-lode, by four men, at 57. 10s. per fathom; the lode in the winze is 16 inches great. Our dressing is going on with all speed, and all the machinery is working well.

10 cwt.; No. 3, 11 cwt.; No. 3, 15 cwt.; No. 4, 25 cwt.; and No. 5, 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. There are five steps in the back of the 190, two of which are yielding on 5 cwt. of lead each per fm., and the others 7 cwt. each per fathom. On the waste, the product is much brighter than for some time past. We sampled yesterday 60 tons of good quality ore.

**TRELOWETH.**—*Th. Richards*, Nov. 29: In sinking Cole's engine-shaft below the 1600, we find the lead contains more murex than for some time, and also more copper ore, and by its general appearance having a better character for producing ore. Woodall's shafter (sunk below the 70 about 4 fms.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, chlorite,

WHEEL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Dodge, R. Knapp, Dec. 2: The cross-cut in the 160 is driven east 8 ft. towards the lode. The lode in the 150 north is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fm.; in the 140 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12¢ per fm. In the 130 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5¢ per fm. In the 120 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5¢ per fm. In the 110 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12¢ per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5¢ per fm. The winzes are 10 ft. deep, with 12 sq. ft. of water.

3 ft. wide, and worth 18¢. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 14¢. per fm. In the 110 south it is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 10¢. per fm. The winze in the bottom of this level north is suspended, and set on tribute. Clym's shaftmen are still engaged in cutting down the shaft. The slopes and pitches are producing much as

usual. We sold on Nov. 19 a parcel of lead ores, computed 30 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 77. 3s. 6d. per ton.

**WHEEL MARY EMMA.**—W. Dobie, Dec. 1: The lode at Lane's engine-shaft is still improving; we are saving all the lode for dressing. I believe we shall find the lode to improve, as I believe stated, every foot we sink. In the adit cross-cut north the men have intersected another lode, but little done on it yet to report on.

**WHEEL MAUDLIN.**—W. Tregay, Nov. 27: The water is now down 6 fms. below the 20. fms. sinking satisfactorily. South Mine: The adit cross-cut north the men have intersected another lode, but little done on it yet to report on.

W. Tregay, Dec. 2: The mine is now in fork to the bottom, and we are engaged in repairing the shaft, footway, &c., preparatory to commencing driving the bottom level, which I purpose doing on Monday, unless I should receive instructions contrary from you in the meanwhile. South Mine: There is no change from my last.

**WHEEL SIDNEY.**—W. Edwards, Dec. 2: The new engine-shaft is now down about 24 fms., but in consequence of the heavy rains within the last week we are again obliged to suspend it. The lode in the bottom level, west of diagonal shaft, continues fully as good as last reported. No change in any other part of the mine.

**WHEEL TREDY.**—J. Pope, Dec. 1: In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last reported. The 60 east, on the counter lode, will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and looks promising for further improvement. In the 50, east from boundary lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of soft spar, mudstone, and good stones of copper ore—a very promising lode. Tribute settings on Friday last—seven pitches, one at 10s. and the others 13s. 4d. in 17.

**WHEEL TREFUSIS.**—Z. Carkeek, Dec. 1: The 67, north of the engine-shaft, is driven about 7 1/2 fms., ground a little easier for driving. In the 67 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, ground stiff for driving. In the 55 east we are within 3 fms. of Nicholl's shaft; at present we are in granite, and have cut a cross-course, and we have not seen the lode on the east side. Nicholl's shaft is sinking below the 42; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar. In the 42 south we have cut a lode, which yields good stones of tin. We have not cut through the lode; we are in about 3 ft. in the lode. In the 39, north of Nicholl's shaft, we have not cut any lode as yet. The rise in the back of the 30, east of Nicholl's, is up about 5 ft., the lode is worth 6 ft. per fm. for tin, rising it for 35s. per fm. In the 15, east of Nicholl's, the lode in the present end is worth 10d. per fm. for tin. We have a good lode this 4 fms. driving, and ground easy, paying 35s. per fm. No alteration in the tribute pitches. We expect to have about about 3 tons of black tin for sale next week.

**WHEEL TRELAWNY.**—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Dec. 2: Smith's shaft-mine has commenced to sink the shaft under the 152. We have cut about 18 in. into the capel of the lode in the 152, but it being very hard and wet we have put the men to drive in kellas by the side of it. The lode in the 142 north is 2 ft. wide, worth 157. per fm., we have no alteration to notice in the south end in this level. We have commenced to sink a winze below this level, the lode in which is 3 feet wide, worth 30s. per fm. The lode in the 132, north of Chippendale's, is 2 feet wide, worth 12s. per fm. In the 120, north of ditto, it is 2 feet wide, worth 8s. per fm. South Mine: Trelawny's shaft-mine are still engaged in cutting plat. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 11s. per fm. In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. We are sinking the winze under this level, north of the shaft, in kellas by the side of the lode. The lode in the 107 north is 3 feet wide, worth 8s. per fm. The stops and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on Saturday last, two parcels of lead ores; No. 1 (computed) 85 tons, to Mr. T. Somers, at 23s. 12s. 6d. per ton; No. 2 (computed) 63 tons to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 8s. 14s. 6d. per ton.

**WHEEL TREMAYNE.**—R. Williams, J. Williams, Nov. 29: The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 52 fms. The ground in bottom of shaft is favourable to the lode, and looks promising for making tin, we intend sinking about 2 fms., and fix a drawing lift in this level. In the 123, east of the same shaft, the lode is yielding good stones of tin; this level for the last 6 ft. has been disordered by floors of spar, but is now making a better appearance, and we expect an improvement shortly. We have cross-cut 4 feet in this level, but have not cut anything to value. The stop in the back of the same level is worth 14s. per fm. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 24s. per fm. The stops in the back of the same level are worth, on an average, 15s. per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, we are still engaged clearing the level in order again to sink in search of more branches, and to intersect the engine lode. The stops in back of the same level are worth on an average 13s. per fm. The stop in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 8s. per fm.

**WHEEL UNION.**—T. Glanville, Nov. 30: There is no alteration in either of our two shafts to report on this week. We have sold to-day tin ores to the amount of 190s. 16s. 3d.

**WHEEL WREY CONSOLS.**—P. Clymo, Wm. Hancock, Rd. Boskilly, Dec. 2: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 5 ft. under the 74. The lode in the 74 shaft is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 5 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 64 south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 4 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 54 south it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 44 north it is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stops and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on Saturday last, two parcels of the Trefusis ore, two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 47 tons, at 18s. 10s. per ton; and No. 2, computed 28 tons, at 7s. 2s. 6d. per ton.

#### MANAGEMENT OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

A fearful disclosure of the manner in which public companies, enjoying the privileges of distinct legislative enactments, evade the provisions of their special Act of Parliament, was made in the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday. The Wolverhampton New Water-Works Company having brought an action against Mr. George Holyoake, to recover calls alleged to be due upon shares issued under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It was provided, among other things, by the Wolverhampton New Water-Works Act, 1855, that the company should not exercise the power of borrowing money until the whole of the capital of 100,000l. had been subscribed for; and the company wishing to exercise their borrowing powers before they had succeeded in placing their shares, they thought fit to resort to fraud to endeavour to relieve them from their difficulties. In 1855, there were three schemes before Parliament for supplying Wolverhampton with water, and the one of which Mr. Holyoake was the principal promoter was sanctioned. A subscription contract was prepared; the capital was to be 100,000l.; the amount subscribed was said to be 84,000l., and Mr. Holyoake and his brother were each put down for 6000l. Nothing further was done until the next year, when an arrangement was come to with the old company, and another Act was thereupon obtained, by which the sale of the old company to the new one was carried into effect. From this time the subscription contract was treated as a nullity, and an attempt was made to procure new shareholders, but this attempt did not meet with much success. In the course of the evidence Mr. Tomlinson, the secretary of the company, stated that when he entered upon his office, in January, 1857, Mr. Holyoake, the defendant, was Chairman. There was a list of shareholders at that time, which showed that 2059 out of the 20,000 shares, into which the capital of the company was divided, had been allotted, and in that list the defendant appeared as the holder of 100 shares. Shares were allotted at different times, and on Aug. 5, 1857, the number allotted was 7744.

Previous to this latter date Mr. Tomlinson had some conversation with Mr. Holyoake about the allotment of the shares. Mr. Holyoake said it was desirable that the company should exercise the borrowing powers conferred by the Act, as they were getting behind in their banking account—Holyoake, Goodricke, and Holyoake, of which firm he is a partner, was at that time the company's bankers. A meeting of directors took place shortly afterwards, at which it was arranged, in order to enable the company to borrow as provided for by their Act, that an additional 100 shares should be allotted to each director, 5000 to Mr. Barrow, 4000 to Mr. Heard, and 1000 to Mr. Poore, who were three contractors for work; the remaining 1356 unallotted shares were allotted to the defendant, on the understanding that no calls were to be made in respect of those shares either past or future. This being arranged, the secretary received orders to advertise for debentures, which was accordingly done. Calls were subsequently made, but call-papers were not sent to all shareholders; for instance, none were sent to the contractors nor to Mr. Holyoake, who paid up back calls upon the second hundred shares allotted to him, as a director, by virtue of the arrangement, although some of the directors did not pay such calls. After the advertisement for debentures, money to the amount of 8200l. or 8700l. was borrowed.

Such being the statement of the facts of the case, it is difficult to decide who was most in error, since it appears that all connected with the management of the concern were implicated in the concoction of the scheme of deception; but it certainly appears hard that one of the number should be singled out and made the defendant in an action, because he happened to be a party to a fraud upon the Government and the public in which his opponents were equally concerned. The questions in the cause being simply questions of law, the matter was referred to the Court above. A verdict was accordingly entered *pro forma* for the plaintiffs, leaving being given to the defendant to bring the matter before the full Court. We think it would be difficult for even the greatest enemies to mining to find in a mining company, however constituted, an instance of more reprehensible conduct on the part of the directors than that of the gentlemen in the management of the Wolverhampton New Waterworks Company.

**METAL CASTING IN SCOTLAND.**—At the Dalkeith Iron-works, Messrs. Musket are making for themselves a British reputation in iron castings, and belong to a family creditably known in the metallurgy of this country. The old foundry, which is used as a stable-yard and house, still remains, and there a wonderful apparatus for its day was erected—an engine and blast-machine, costing nearly 1000l., and which became an object of attraction and pilgrimage to those interested in iron-works throughout these regions. Then heavy castings was the trade chiefly done; but in recent years this enterprising firm have carried out a new field for industry in Scotland, and by a liberal policy towards designers and the higher class of skilled workers in metals, the house has shown that the iron-casters and finishers of Dalkeith can successfully compete in any market of the world with the best English makers. The work from this establishment

is in high favour, both for quality and price; and the Messrs. Musket, we believe, are the first founders in Scotland who have successfully met the higher class English makers on their own ground.—*Edinburgh News.*

[From the Birmingham Journal this day.]

**THE COPPER TRADE.**—The increasing demand for metals, and the activity displayed at some of the rolling mills, is also a criterion that business is brisker; in the course of the week there has been a good deal of enquiry for copper, and, in consequence of the reluctance to sell at the present prices, considerable inconvenience has in some instances arisen. Consumers' stocks are small, though that is not the case as to the general stock in the country; and from the difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies for immediate use, it has been inferred that a further advance in the price of this metal is in contemplation. In some instances an advance of full one-half penny per lb. has actually been paid for copper for immediate delivery. The demand for sheet copper is increasing; whilst the brass which marks the tube trade, and one or two kindred branches in connection with the trade of this town, to some extent accounts for the greater demand for this metal.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—Is undoubtedly quieter, though no very perceptible change is noticeable in the district; but although prices are steady, and likely to remain so, consumers are not buying beyond their immediate wants, neither will there be any change in that respect until near quarter-day, when it is most likely the trade will once more become brisk, and still further improve towards February. At the present time the makers of the best description of merchant bars are pretty well up for orders; there is also a fair demand for rods and sheets. Prices are steady. There is no great amount of business done in pig-iron, but prices as last quoted are fully maintained, which is entirely attributable to the make being brought closer to the consumption. Within the last five or six months there may have been about as many furnaces blown in throughout South Staffordshire, and two or three others are ready, but until the trade becomes more active, these will not be in blast.

**THE COAL TRADE.**—Is not so brisk as usual at this season, except house coal, for which the demand is increasing, as is also the quantity being raised on Cannock Chase. On one day recently 900 tons were raised; and another shaft has been sunk. The colliers in the Oldbury and West Bromwich districts are most of them at work, but are still very uneasy; and there can be no doubt that upon any decided improvement in the trade the coalmasters will be compelled to give the 6d. a day advance.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Nothing had been heard of the October mail from Australia when we went to press. She was due at Malta on Nov. 29, and here, by telegram, Nov. 30. Her arrival is looked for with more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as replies will be received to the July and August advices from England, which went forward concurrently, in consequence of the accident which occurred to the vessel carrying the July mail. A rumour is current that there is no probability of the October mail coming forward in due course, as it is alleged that the *Victoria*, which was to bring the mail, has been detained for debt due by the European and Australian Mail Company; but this is a very erroneous impression, as the vessel named does not, in fact, belong to, and has been chartered only by, that company.

**ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.**—The advertisement offering the ore, mines, machinery, and property of all kinds belonging to this company for sale has been issued by the directors, and appears in another column of this day's Journal. The circumstances which led to the abandonment of the mines are well known; and it has already been explained that the mines had just given signs of being remunerative. That the district in which the mines are situated is rich in minerals there can be no doubt, since the adjoining property, belonging to the Cobre company, has for some time been returning dividends to the shareholders; and the circumstance of the Santiago Mines having hitherto been worked at a loss must be attributed solely to the fact that they had failed to strike upon the productive lodes. At the period when the accident occurred they had just met with a success which promised to reward them for all their previous disappointments. This being the position of affairs, it is apparent that there should be little difficulty in obtaining the capital now requisite to bring the mines into a dividend-paying position.

**RHYMEY IRON COMPANY.**—As this company, with the shares at their present price (50 per cent. discount), pay in dividends little short of 9 per cent. per annum, while certain railway companies, much less promising, which do not pay even 4 per cent. per annum, are quoted at par, or nearly so, their relative value appears an anomaly, and we should be much pleased by an explanation. And here we may be permitted to observe that the railway recently opened to Cardiff will of necessity add considerably to the value of this company's shares. The dividend declared for the half-year, to June 30 last, was 1s. upon the 50s. shares, and 6s. per share on the 15s. shares, free of income-tax. The foregoing appeared in our Journal of Nov. 20, but we have since been informed, and which fact appears in the published reports of the directors, that the half-yearly dividend has occasionally been at 2s. per share on the 50s. shares, and 12s. on the 15s. shares; and this occurred consecutively in the years 1856, 1857, and 1858. At the present price of the shares (50 per cent. discount) an investor would at once receive about 9 per cent. per annum on his capital, while the future holds out the strongest probability of the amount being doubled, as was the case in the years we have given, and even an increased rate, with the improved state of the property from railway communication with the port of Cardiff. With no individual liability attaching to its shareholders (the share capital having long since been fully paid up), and the estate of the company for the most part being freehold, pervaded with a boundless extent of mineral in coal and iron (the make of the railway per year averaging about 40,000 tons), and the new railway to Cardiff affording facilities to the transit of coal and iron, which has already appeared a marked feature in the accounts, we are at a loss to know why the shares in this company are so depreciated on the Stock Exchange. They have fluctuated but little, which may be explained by the fact of their being held by capitalists who went in for investment at the incorporation of the company, some twenty years ago, and who have since continued.

**PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.**—By the Australian papers, to hand last mail, the further operations of this company appear to be somewhat jeopardized. On an argument for a motion to disallow an injunction granted to restrain certain miners from trespassing or encroaching on the lands of this company, the miners' counsel had introduced the point as to the right of the Crown to the minerals raised at Clunes by the Port Phillip Company. This is a question of great importance; and if the finding of the court in favour of the Crown, it is one which cannot be easily settled. Indeed, it is there believed that it will have to be referred to the Queen in Council, and pending the decision, the operations of the company will, it is expected, have to be suspended.

**MR. SQUIRE'S PROCESS OF PREPARING ORES FOR REDUCTION.**—We hear that Mr. John H. Clement has repeated his assays of the No. 1 lot of the ore prepared by Mr. Squire for the Quartz Reduction Company, and finds the same results as his first assay; and that those repeated by Messrs. Johnson and Sons are not equal to their first returns.

**SALE OF SHARES.**—At Mr. March's periodical sale, on Thursday, 100 paid-up shares (10s.) shares in the Vale of Eboray Railway were sold at 3s. per share. The line is reserved to the Act of Parliament for the Llanelli Railway and Dock Company for 2s. per cent. upon its capital for five years, from April 1, 1858, and 3s. per cent. for a further term of five years.

**THE STEPHENSON TESTIMONIAL.**—The Committee appointed to carry into effect the resolution to erect a monument to George Stephenson are making very satisfactory progress. They contemplate raising the sum of 5000l., of which nearly 3500l. are already subscribed. The Duke of Northumberland contributes 250l.; the Corporation of Newcastle, 100 gs.; and the firms of Hawks, Crawshaw, and Sons; Wright and Brown; Loeb, Wilson, and Bell; Peto and Betts; and Bolckow and Vaughan, 100l. each. The subscription list contains a good show of names, but we regret being unable to discover those of many firms and individuals who owe their whole success to the genius of the man whose memory it is now proposed to perpetuate.

**MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.**—The usual monthly meeting of the committee of management was held on Tuesday, at the offices of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Corporation-street, when the chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, presented his monthly report, from which the following are extracts:—During the present month 358 visits have been made (three of which have been special); 944 boilers and 759 engines inspected (31 of these boilers have been examined internally, and 19 have undergone a thorough examination); diagrams have also been taken from 98 cylinders. Of these boilers 38 were found in a defective state, from the following causes:—Corrosion of plates 10 (1 of these dangerous); fracture of plates 5; safety-valves out of order, 15 (3 of these dangerous); pressure-gauges out of order, 5; total, 38. Three of these boilers are unprovided with safety-valves, but are working in connection with other boilers. Since, however, junction valves intervene, which might under certain circumstances interrupt the communication, such an arrangement is decidedly objectionable and dangerous. Other defects of an ordinary character.

**NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT.**—At the Westminster and Vron coal works the coal trade continues in a very brisk state, and in other parts of the district it is in a tolerably good state. From the Westminster pits a capital good business is doing towards the South, as well as to Birkenhead, and the land-sale trade there is also extremely brisk. At the other works in the district stocks are moderate. The iron trade continues steady both at the Brymbo and the Frood works, the stock of pigs at the former place having decreased of late very considerably. The orders for pipes and girders at the several foundries are extensive, and altogether there is a cheerful aspect in the general business.

**ATTEMPT TO COMMIT DAMAGE AT A COAL PIT.**—As the engineer at Lees, Jones, and Co.'s Broadbent Colliery, Hurst, was about to wind two lads out of the pit on Tuesday morning he found, immediately after putting the engine in motion, that something was amiss, and very properly stopped the engine, and made an investigation, which led to the discovery that a piece of brass step had been fastened between the cog-wheels. Had not this discovery been made, the consequence would have been that great damage would have been committed, and the lives of the lads imperilled. A fire took place at this pit a short time ago, presumed to have been the act of incendiaries, and this attempt at damage is considered to have been made by turn-outs.—*Manchester Guardian.*

**WYLAN'S STEAM FUEL COMPANY.**—The Master of the Rolls will make a call of 16s. per share on the contributors to this company on Dec. 7.

#### WEEKLY DIARY.

**MEETINGS.**  
South Lady Bertha ..... 51, Threadneedle-street—Dec. 6, at 2.  
Alfred Consols ..... On the mine—Dec. 6.  
Wheat Bazaar ..... On the mine—Dec. 7.  
Great Wheat Vor ..... Gresham-house—Dec. 8, at 1.  
Pembroke and East Crinins ..... 27, Austinfriars—Dec. 8, at 2.  
Nanteson and Fehrlaw ..... 117, Bishopsgate-street—Dec. 8, at 12.  
Jedmoor ..... 13, George-yard—Dec. 10, at 1.  
St. John del Rey ..... 5, Tokenhouse-yard—Dec. 10, at 2.  
Secretaries and patrons will oblige by forwarding notices of forthcoming meetings.

With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Dr. Hyde Clarke's paper "On Copper Smelting," read at the Society of Arts; Notes on Metals and Mining—No. IV.—Cornish Mine Photographs—"Redruth Market Day;" Cornish Mining Maxims; Forest of Dean—No. II.; Mineral Legislation in France; Waterford and Kilkenny Railway; The Iron Trade in Sussex; London to America in 110 Days—Iron Shipbuilding on the Tyne; Railways in Spain, &c.

#### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

| METAL MARKET—LONDON, DEC. 3, 1858. |                  |                                   |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| COPPER.                            |                  | BRASS.                            |                  |
| Copper wire . . . . .              | £ s. d.          | Sheets . . . . .                  | Per lb.          |
| ditto tubes . . . . .              | 0 1 1/4 - 1 1/2  | Wire . . . . .                    | 10 1/4 - 10 1/2  |
| Sheeting & bolts . . . .           | 0 1 1/4 - 1 1/2  | Tubes . . . . .                   | 12 1/2 - 12 3/4  |
| Bottoms . . . . .                  | 0 1 0 - 1 0 1/4  |                                   |                  |
| Old (Exchange) . . . . .           | 0 1 0 - 1 0      | FURNACE STEEL.                    |                  |
| Best selected . . . . .            | 105 10 0 -       | Swedish, in forges (rolled)       | Per Ton.         |
| Tough cake . . . . .               | 102 10 0 -       | (hammered), 20                    | 0 20 - 10 8      |
| Tile . . . . .                     | 102 10 0 -       | Ditto, in faggots . . . .         | 21 0 -           |
| South American . . . .             | 95 0 0 -         | English, Spring . . . .           | 18 0 - 23 4      |
|                                    |                  | QUICKSILVER . . . . .             | £ lb. 0 11 - 2 4 |
| IRON.                              |                  |                                   |                  |
| Bars, Welsh, in London .           | 7 5 0 -          | SPELTER.                          |                  |
| Ditto, to arrive . . . .           | 7 0 0 -          | Foreign . . . . .                 | 22 5 0 -         |
| Nail rods . . . . .                | 7 10 0 -         | To arrive . . . . .               | 22 0 - 22 8 0    |
| St. Stafford, in London            | 8 0 0 - 9 0 0    | ZINC.                             |                  |
| Bars, ditto . . . . .              | 8 0 0 - 9 10 0   | In sheets . . . . .               | 30 0 0 -         |
| Hoops, ditto . . . . .             | 9 0 0 - 9 15 0   | TIN.                              |                  |
| Sheets, single . . . . .           | 9 10 0 - 10 10 0 | English, blocks . . . .           | 121 0 0 -        |
| Pig, No. 1, in Wales . .           | 3 15 0 - 4 15 0  | Ditto, Bars (in barrels)          | 122 0 0 -        |
| Refined metal, ditto . .           | 4 10 0 - 5 0 0   | Ditto, Refined . . . .            | 126 0 0 -        |
| Bars, common, ditto . .            | 6 5 0 - 6 10 0   | Swedish, in faggots . .           | 124 0 - 124 10 0 |
| Ditto, railway ditto . .           | 6 15 0 - 7 0 0   | Straits . . . . .                 | 122 0 - 123 0 0  |
| Ditto, Swed. in London             | 12 10 0 - 15 0 0 | TIN-PLATES.*                      |                  |
| In do to arrive . . . .            | —                | IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.      | 1 12 0 - 1 13 0  |
| Pig, No. 1, in Clyde . .           | 2 13 6 - 2 15 6  | IX Ditto 1st quality . .          | 1 18 0 - 1 19 0  |
| Ditto, in Tyne & Tees .            | 2 19 6 - 3 2 6   | IX Ditto 2d quality . .           | 1 18 0 - 1 19 0  |
| Ditto, forge . . . . .             | 2 17 6 -         | IX Ditto 2d quality . .           | 1 18 0 - 1 19 0  |
| Staffordshire Forge Pig            | 4 10 0 - 5 0 0   | IX Coke . . . . .                 | 1 11 6 - 1 12 0  |
| Welsh Forge Pig . . . .            | 3 0 0 - 3 5 0    | Canada plates . . . .             | 15 0 - 15 8 0    |
| LEAD.                              |                  |                                   |                  |
| English Pig . . . . .              | 21 0 - 21 15 0   | In London; 20s. less at the works | —                |
| Ditto sheet . . . . .              | 22 5 0 -         | Yellow Metal Sheathing .          | p. lb. 9 1/4 -   |
| Ditto red lead . . . .             | 23 0 0 -         | Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. .         | p. cwt. 2 3 0    |
| Ditto white . . . . .              | 27 0 0 - 30 0 0  | Indian Charcoal Pigs }            | — 7 10 0         |
| Ditto patent shot . . .            | 25 0 0 -         | In London . . . . .               | —                |
| Spanish . . . . .                  | 29 0 - 30 10 0   |                                   |                  |
| American . . . . .                 | none.            |                                   |                  |

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—The market for metals has scarcely undergone any alteration; there has been a tolerably fair business doing in most kinds, and prices previously quoted have been steadily maintained.

**COPPER.**—The position of this metal continues good, and orders for cake, ingot, and best select are still refused by the smelters; manufactured descriptions, however, can be bought freely, as the demand for sheet and sheeting is very limited, especially for shipment, and shippers do not seem disposed to buy in anticipation of a rise.

**IRON.**—An improved price has been paid for rails, and sellers in some few instances have obtained 7s. per ton at the works. Merchant bars are in moderate request, but prices are not upheld with so much firmness as rails; transactions have taken place at 7s. per ton, f.o.b. in London, 7s. 5s. from stock. Staffordshire bars, hoops, sheets, and nail rods, are in better request; prices continue as last quoted. Swedish bars, of good specifications, are offering freely at 13s. per ton; buyers are indifferent about further purchases, and the market closes inanimate. Scotch pigs at one time reached 5s. 9d.; since which lower rates have been acceded to, and sellers on 'Change to-day quoted 53s. 6d., m.n., g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

**LEAD.**—The transactions of the past week have not affected the market, and quotations remain unchanged. Spanish is dull of sale.

**SPELTER.**—A further decline has taken place in this market, and in Hamburg the price has receded to about 21s. 10s., which appears, in a great measure, to have shaken the confidence of holders here; parcels have been offered at 22s. to 22s. 5s., at which a little business has been transacted, but there are no strong buyers come forward at present, and, probably, they will hold off some little time longer.

**TIN.**—English refined is scarce, and smelters are not free sellers; common blocks and bars are still obtainable at current rates. Banca has been sold at high prices; some few thousand slabs realised in Holland 72s. 1/2, and some lots have been placed here at 124s. Straits in good demand.

**TIN-PLATES.**—Market steady; sellers very firm at quoted rates. **STEEL.**—Swedish keg can be bought at 20s., small parcels at 21s. No rolled at present in our market.

**THE TIN TRADE.**—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Nov. 30, writes:—The market has presented but few features of interest during the past month. In order to realise, holders were compelled to give way for their nominal pretensions of 72s. 1/2, and were sellers at 71 1/2. During the last days some fresh speculative purchases have re-established the former quotation of 72 1/2, at which 2000 slabs have changed hands, and at the present moment there is nothing more to be had at this price. The navigation, which was threatened with a sudden interruption during the middle of this month, is again perfectly free; holders take advantage of this to remove home parcels which were still warehoused here out of the last sale. Fresh purchases are only made with the greatest caution.

Stock of Banca on warrants amounted on Oct. 30. . . . . 1858. 1857. 1856.  
Slabs 79,216 . . . . . 82,810 . . . . . 52,735  
Deliveries in November . . . . . 12,346 . . . . . 12,090 . . . . . 10,134

Stock on warrants this day . . . . . 66,870 . . . . . 70,730 . . . . . 42,932  
Stock in hands of Trading Society for their annual sale . . . . . 39,257 . . . . . 60,672 . . . . . 48,396

The difference between the arrivals intended for the next company's sale, and those of last year at the corresponding period, is explained by the long continuance of contrary winds, which have prevented vessels from reaching our ports. For some days the wind has been fair, and there is now every reason to believe that the proportion will be very different at the end of another month: 700 slabs have just been sold at 72 1/2 s.

**LIVERPOOL, DEC. 2.**—The tone of the metal market during the past week has been very quiet, the demand for iron, both Welsh and Staffordshire, having been more limited, and prices have, consequently, ruled somewhat easier. Operations are now likely to be restricted for the remainder of this year to daily requirements, as neither reporters nor dealers are anxious purchasers. In Scotch pig-iron a fair business has been done, and rather better prices were obtained in the early part of the week, but the market has since become weaker, and quotations are nominally the same as they were last week. The shipments for the week are more favourable, being 10,449 tons, against 9896 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The local consumption continues to be on a small scale, and stocks in storekeepers' hands are steadily and rapidly increasing. For English tin a good demand is observable, and quotations are firmly maintained. Tin-plates are quiet; prices show no change of importance. Copper is in considerable request, but orders are refused at present rates, and a further general advance appears to be certain. It is reported that this expected advance has been already paid in several instances. Lead limited; prices unchanged. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6s. 12s. 6d. to 6s. 17s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 121s. per ton; common bar, 122s.; refined block, 126s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 31s. to 32s. per box; coke, IC, 25s. to 26s.—Lead: English sheet, 23s. per ton; English pig, 21s. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 102s. 10s. per ton; best selected, 105s. 10s. per ton; sheeting and bolt, 11s. 11d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheeting, 9s. 11d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 18s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

**GLASGOW, DEC. 2.**—Our pig-iron market has rallied during the last day or two, in consequence of a little speculative buying; prices went as high as 54s. 6d., cash, but have since receded to 53s. 9d., at which 'Change closed steady to-day. No. 1, g.m.b., 53s. 9d.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 58s. 6d. per ton. Shipments: Foreign, 2731 tons; coastwise, 7718 tons = 10,449 tons, against 9896 tons last year.

**NEW YORK, NOV. 20.**—Scotch pig-iron is still in request, prices being firmer; we note sales of 300 tons at \$25 to \$26, six months. For bar there has been but a moderate demand, prices being firm at \$54 to \$56-50 for refined English, and \$45 to \$4

plates there is a good jobbing trade doing at \$9.37 to \$9.50. For Spelter there is but little demand, the closing quotation being \$57.8, six months.

It is an old saying that "it never rains but it pours," and since the discovery at East Basset scarcely a day has passed without improvements and discoveries being reported in other mines, and in consequence, the SHARE MARKET has been in a state of the greatest activity throughout the week, and a great advance has taken place in several stocks. Another cause of this activity may, perhaps, be traced to the fact that many speculators have been realising large profits in East Basset, and re-investing in other progressive mines. Among those in which important improvements and discoveries have been reported since our last are—Hingston Down, East Rosewarne, Lady Bertha, Wheal Charlotte, Trelawny, Providence Mines, South Condurrow, Gernick, and Tolcarne. Hingston Down has been largely dealt in, and advanced from 3 to 4,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; the improvement is in the 100, where the lode has been valued at from 60% to 100% per fm., and it is to be hoped it may be of a more lasting character than that which caused a rise to 7. A few months since. From 1854 to 1856 the mine paid 15,000% in dividends. The ground afterwards became very hard, and the lode poor, but is now opening out again in a very favourable manner, and further west than any former discovery. Wheal Charlotte has been in considerable request at 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10, and the mine it is expected will soon be in a dividend state again. Lady Bertha, as usual, have been fluctuating, not only daily, but almost hourly, much to the perplexity of both agents and dealers. Soon after our last week's remarks were written, shares suddenly rose from 27s. to 34s., and after constantly varying from 29s. to 32s., receded on Thursday to 27s., and opened on Friday morning at 35s., leaving off 31s. to 33s. The lode in the 40 is reported worth 4 tons of ore per fm. Wheal Harriets advanced to 20s., though to improvement is reported, and leave off 15s. to 17s. 6d., sellers. East Rosewarne rose from a nominal price of 3s. to 20s., owing to a report of the discovery of a lode of gossan containing silver. Gernick, 1, a very fine and promising lode has been cut here, and the mine adjoins Trevoile and Hender. Trevoile, 17 to 18; Rosewarne and Herland, 7 to 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Providence Mines, 62 to 65; a good discovery, said to be worth 100% per fm., has been made here, and shares in request. Wheal Margaret, 60 to 62, ex dividend. Wheal Mary Ann, 46  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 47  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Herodfoot, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and in request. Wheal Crebor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. East Russells declined to 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and afterwards rose, and leave off 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; no lode, it is understood, has been taken down in the 88 cross-cut this week. North Roberts are flat at 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$ , but the mine going on well. Vale of Towys have been in request at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Wheal Grenville have been very extensively dealt in at 2 to 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaving off 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$ , buyers; the branches containing ore in the 66 cross-cut north are now supposed to be droppers to a lode still ahead, as water is flowing out from the end, and a good discovery is daily expected. The point of intersection of these branches is 52 fms. from the northern boundary, opposite the shaft; and further east the line is 120 fms. from the boundary, and the lode has a run east and west of upwards of a mile. We mention these particulars in consequence of a report that the late discovery was near upon the northern boundary. South Caradon Wheal Hooper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; a much heavier expenditure has taken place here than was originally anticipated, in machinery, &c., but the mine is now just being forked, and situated as it is in the very midst of the riches of South Caradon, there are few better speculations. East Caradons also were enquired for at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . South Basset has been in request at 3 to 4, in anticipation of cutting the lode in the 110. West Stray Park, 3, and advancing; here search is being made for the lode yielding silver gossan in North Dolcoath. South Caradon, 410 to 415; at the meeting a dividend of 8% per share was declared. West Caradon, 125 to 130. West Par, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., and in request. Wheal Wrey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2; Tincroft,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Ludcroft, 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d., not quite so firm, but the mine looking well. Pendock, 4 to 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the mine improved in the 94. Tolcarne, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; the lode in the adit end west has improved to 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  per fm. South Tolgar, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8; East Tolgar, 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; North Basset, 7 to 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North Frances, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cam Brea, 60 to 62  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wheal Margery, 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9; North Roskear, 18  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Devon and Courtenay,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; North Downs, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Wheal Arthur, 15s. to 17s.; Kelly Bray, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Catherine and Jane, 5s. to 6s.; Granbler and St. Aubyn, 130 to 135; Wheal Basset, 215 to 225. Copper Hills, 90; these shares are more enquired after, as it is said the East Basset lode is to be cut. United Mines, 85 to 95. Wheal Reeth, 22 to 25, business done. Bryntal, 10 to 11; the lode in the rise has further improved to 90% per fm. West Seton, 285 to 295. Marke Valley, 2 to 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; rather enquired for. East Providence, 14s. to 16s.; Pen-an-drea, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; North Basset, 7 to 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; West Basset, 22 to 22  $\frac{1}{2}$ . East Basset advanced to 150, 155, and a very large business done this week, at prices varying from 130 to 155. The lode is now reported as worth 100% per fm. Wheal Trelawny have been in good request at 28 to 28  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the winze below the 142 is going down rich, and the capels of the lode first met with in the 152. The next dividend is expected to be 2% per share. Alfred Consols, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8; North Dolcoath, 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Par Consols, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wheal Edward, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; South Cam Brea, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3.

In the COAL MARKET, during the past week there has been a considerable falling off in the supply, and the demand not being very brisk there has not been any advance upon last week's quotations. On Monday there were only 34 ships at market, the whole of which were sold, and the prices obtained were—for best Wallend, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; manufacturers', 18s. to 18s. 6d.; no second quality Wallend or Hartley's being at market. On Wednesday there were only 28 ships at market, 26 of which were sold; the prices for best and manufacturers' remaining without alteration; and Hartley's being quoted at 14s. 6d. to 15s. Yesterday, there was a great increase in the supply of all descriptions of coals; 79 ships being at market, of which number only 18 were left unsold; the closing quotations were—Best Wallend, 18s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 9d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s.; steam, 21s.

In LAMPETRE, during the past week there has been but very little doing, but prices, for the most part, have remained without change; we note sales of 1000 bags of Bengal at 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. refraction, 42s.; 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ref., 43s.; we also note sales of 537 bags of Bombay, ref. 32  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., at 34s.; and 29  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ref., 34s. 6d. 250 tons of Bengal, August sailing, have been sold for arrival at 42s. 6d. Several hundred bags have been sold by private contract, but the particulars are not known.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3708 tons of ore were sold, realising 22,848. 6s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 134  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average produce, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; average price, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  3s.; quantity of fine copper, 245 tons 6 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

| Date.  | Tons. | Standard. | Produce.        | Price per ton. | Ore copper. |
|--------|-------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Nov. 4 | 3747  | 128 16    | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 12          | 291 3       |
| " 11   | 3704  | 133 1     | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 15           | 50 1        |
| " 18   | 4486  | 134 14    | 6               | 5 6            | 88 15       |
| " 25   | 3285  | 135 10    | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 0            | 53 0        |
| Dec. 2 | 3708  | 134 14    | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 3 0          | 93 3        |

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  3s., and in the price per ton about 5s. 3d.

The arrivals at Swansea include,—from Santander, 100 tons of copper ore; from Camillas, 150 tons of zinc ore; from Bilbao, 83 tons of copper

The following dividends were declared during the month of Nov.:—

| Mine.                 | Tons.  | Standard. | Produce. | Price per ton. | Ore copper. |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Devon Great Consols   | 7 0 0  | 127 68    | 0 0      |                |             |
| Phenix                | 25 0 0 | 5000      | 0 0      |                |             |
| Minera                | 2 10 0 | 4500      | 0 0      |                |             |
| Par Consols           | 0 10 0 | 3200      | 0 0      |                |             |
| West Basset           | 0 9 0  | 2700      | 0 0      |                |             |
| South Wheal Frances   | 5 0 0  | 2180      | 0 0      |                |             |
| South Caradon         | 8 0 0  | 2043      | 0 0      |                |             |
| Providence            | 3 0 0  | 1680      | 0 0      |                |             |
| Wheal Margaret        | 3 10 0 | 1648      | 0 0      |                |             |
| Wheal Butler          | 5 0 0  | 1290      | 0 0      |                |             |
| St. Ives Consols      | 2 10 0 | 1175      | 0 0      |                |             |
| South Tolgar          | 2 0 0  | 1024      | 0 0      |                |             |
| Levant                | 5 0 0  | 800       | 0 0      |                |             |
| Gambler and St. Aubyn | 3 0 0  | 720       | 0 0      |                |             |
| South Gernick         | 2 0 0  | 612       | 0 0      |                |             |
| Cwm Erlyn             | 0 10 0 | 433       | 10 0     |                |             |
| Cradock Moor          | 0 5 0  | 263       | 15 0     |                |             |
| Boscan                | 1 0 0  | 240       | 0 0      |                |             |
| Wheal Eal             | 0 10 0 | 120       | 0 0      |                |             |
| Total                 |        | 236,221   | 5 0      |                |             |

At the South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2504  $\frac{1}{2}$  16s. 3d.; mine cost, 2218  $\frac{1}{2}$  7s.; sundries, 11s. 8d.; 210,721  $\frac{1}{2}$  16s. 1d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., July, 2819  $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. 3d.; August, 2578  $\frac{1}{2}$  14s. 7d.; dividend, 2048  $\frac{1}{2}$  (8  $\frac{1}{2}$  per share); steam wharf, 270  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; leaving credit balance, 2661  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 1d. There was a profit of 2394  $\frac{1}{2}$  18s. 10d. upon the two months' working.

Capt. P. Clymo reported their prospects to be very good, and the new steam-whim, on Jope's shaft, had been set to work, and performing its duties remarkably well.

At Lisburne Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 800% (2% per share) was declared—making 317  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. paid on each 18  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. share.

At Cwm Erlyn Mine meeting, on Monday, the first dividend, of 433  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. (10% per share), was declared.

At Boscan Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1663  $\frac{1}{2}$  6s. 6d.; tin sold (less lord's dues), 3110  $\frac{1}{2}$  2s.; ditto from Lower Boscan (less lord's dues), 2871  $\frac{1}{2}$  5068  $\frac{1}{2}$  6s. 6d.—Mine cost, July, 755  $\frac{1}{2}$  6s. 1d.; August, 776  $\frac{1}{2}$  1s. 2d.; Sept., 770  $\frac{1}{2}$  1s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 533  $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 3d.; 60s. 7d.; 14s. 7d.; 240  $\frac{1}{2}$  (11  $\frac{1}{2}$  per share) was declared, leaving credit balance, 1904  $\frac{1}{2}$  18s. 5d. A dividend of 240  $\frac{1}{2}$  (11  $\frac{1}{2}$  per share) was declared, leaving balance to next account of 1861  $\frac{1}{2}$  18s. 5d. Capt. Carthew, Berryman, and Trevis reported that the whim-shaft in the deep adit level, at the Lower Boscan Mine, had been holed. The shaft was 27 fms. deep, the lode 3 ft. wide, and of a most kindly appearance for making tin.

At the Bedford United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 584  $\frac{1}{2}$  3s. 8d.; ore sold, 310  $\frac{1}{2}$  7d.; carriage, 132  $\frac{1}{2}$  13s. 4d.; 5847  $\frac{1}{2}$  5d.; Sept. dividend, 500  $\frac{1}{2}$  1s. 1d.; mine cost, August, 500  $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 3d.; September, 250  $\frac{1}{2}$  0s. 1d.; October, 821  $\frac{1}{2}$  0s. 11d. A dividend of 600  $\frac{1}{2}$  (3  $\frac{1}{2}$  per share) was declared; leaving a balance in favour of the mine, 223  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s. 11d. Mr. Kieckhefer tendered his resignation as secretary, and Mr. Laws was appointed. Capt. J. Phillips and James Wolferton reported that the mine had improved.

At the Great Work Consols Mine meeting, on Nov. 23, the accounts showed—Mine cost, July to Sept., 2732  $\frac{1}{2}$  8s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 1222  $\frac{1}{2}$  1s. 8d.; carriage, 209  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 2d.; lord's dues, 150  $\frac{1}{2}$  14s. 2d.; 4623  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s. 8d.—Balance last audit, 32  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. 5d.; black tin sold, 421  $\frac{1}{2}$  17s. 7d.; copper ore, 50  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; materials, 50  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; carriage, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  11s. 5d.; leaving balance against mine, 81  $\frac{1}{2}$  0s. 3d. Capt. N. Treddinick, Thomas Edwards, and J. Johns reported that they had 41 pitches working by 113 men, at tributes varying from 2s. 6d. to 16s. in 11; they had also 102 men working on the surface. Although the report was not very encouraging, looking at their ends, and at the various pitches, the prospects were better than at their last meeting.

At East Wheal Falmouth meeting, on Nov. 25 (Mr. R. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed—Lead ore sold, 900  $\frac{1}{2}$  17s. 11d.; call, 407  $\frac{1}{2}$  17s. 11d.—Balance last audit, 390  $\frac{1}{2}$  4s.; mine cost, July, 130  $\frac{1}{2}$  4s. 2d.; August, 147  $\frac{1}{2}$  0s. 8d.; Sept., 168  $\frac{1}{2}$  1s.; timber and coals, 50  $\frac{1}{2}$  12s. 2d.; sundries, 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 455  $\frac{1}{2}$  1s. 1d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 327  $\frac{1}{2}$  1s. 1d. The total number of hands employed was 72. It was agreed that the secretary should write to all shareholders in arrears of call, demanding immediate payment. The directors were re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. J. Haynes.

At the Harwood Mining Company meeting, on Nov. 26 (Mr. J. Coxon in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 60  $\frac{1}{2}$  14s. 9d., and the liabilities over assets of 51  $\frac{1}{2}$  11s. 7d. A call of 6d. per share was made. Messrs. W. Waterfall, J. Mawson, J. Coxon, and J. H. Robinson were appointed directors. Mr. J. Parker was re-elected auditor; and Mr. G. Lavington, of St. Helen's place, appointed secretary, at 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  3s. per month. Mr. J. H. Robinson was requested to visit the mine occasionally, to advise with the captain, and endeavour to carry out the suggestions contained in Mr. Evan Hopkins's report.

At Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 100  $\frac{1}{2}$  13s. 9d.; ore sold, 414  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s. 6d.; 524  $\frac{1}{2}$  13s. 3d.—Aug. cost, merchants' bills, &c., 155  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. 6d.; Sept., 187  $\frac{1}{2}$  17s.; Oct., 157  $\frac{1}{2}$  17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. 2d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, payable forthwith. The lord's tolling (Capt. Colton) had recently visited the mine, and he considered its prospects encouraging; its situation was greatly in its favour. Upon the 50 end, east of the cross-course, depended the success of the mine. The committee of management were re-elected.

At the Trevoile Mine meeting, on Oct. 20, the report showed credits for ore sold to the extent of 1653  $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. 3d. and a balance of 1081  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s. 3d. against the adventurers. A call of 12d. per share was made. The report stated that the amount against the adventurers was wholly caused by the erection of the whim-engine and its appurtenances. It was also stated that the principal cost of raising the 220 tons of ore, which have since been sold, and realised 1170  $\frac{1}{2}$  4s., was charged at the present account; also that the mine will in future be worked remuneratively to the adventurers. Since the meeting the 100 has materially improved, and hopes are entertained that the same course of ore as in the 90 has been met with. The next sampling of ore is expected to be 300 tons, which will place this mine upon the dividend list at the next meeting.

At Huckworthy Bridge Mine meeting, on Nov. 25 (Mr. W. A. Palmer in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 34  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 2d.; mine cost, July, Aug., and Sept., 174  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s. 10d.; materials, 204  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s.; bank charges, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 8d.; bills payable, 47  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 1d.—500  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 9d.—Calls received, 410  $\frac{1}{2}$  6s. 6d.; balance of East Wheal George materials, 96  $\frac{1}{2}$  17s. 8d.; acceptances paid, 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. 8d.; leaving balance against mine, 33  $\frac{1}{2}$  11s. 11d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. Key's report upon the prospects of the mine was read, and the committee re-elected for the ensuing three months.

At the Ribden Mines (near Alton) meeting, on Tuesday, the directors resolved to purchase a steam-engine to raise and crush the ore, discoveries recently made at the bottom of the mines rendering this course necessary. The ore which has been raised is very rich in quality, averaging 30 per cent.; some very good specimens have been produced as much as 80 per cent.

At Hingston Down Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 619  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 8d.; ore sold, 1002  $\frac{1}{2}$  0s. 1d.; calls, 380  $\frac{1}{2}$  7s.; received for return of the income tax, 61  $\frac{1}{2}$  4s. 9d.—Merchants' bills, May, 191  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 5d.; June, 160  $\frac{1}{2}$  4s. 1d.; mine cost, Sept., 315  $\frac{1}{2}$  12s. 2d.; assessment on ore and discount, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. 3d.; dues, 65  $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 6d.; merchants' bills, July, 205  $\frac{1}{2}$  0s. 9d.; mine cost, Oct., 557  $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 374  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s. 6d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Mr. Kieckhefer tendered his resignation as secretary, and Mr. Laws was appointed. Capt. W. Richards reported that great improvements had taken place in the 100, which had all the character of permanency.

At the East Gunnedale Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, a call of 5s. was made. Mr. Kieckhefer tendered his resignation as secretary, and Mr. Laws was appointed.

At the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando (Cuba) Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Sharp in the chair), it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the company forthwith, and Messrs. W. Sharp, C. Borthwick, T. Close, and W. D. Starling were appointed liquidators. Mr. Arrieta, the original proprietor of the mines, who had been paid for them in free shares, declined to accede to the proposal to extinguish his shares upon the property being re-transferred to him; his ground for declining being that "the thing must be considered as a spoiled article," although the company have spent some 15,000, upon the mines, and obtained very little value from them. A detailed report of the proceedings at the meeting will be found in another column.

At the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company, on Wednesday (Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in the chair), it was agreed to issue 2000 of the 4000 unallotted shares as preference shares, at a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent.; and to transfer the management of the company's affairs in this country to the hands of the directors at Sheffield, by which a further pecuniary saving will be effected, and the management will then be under the care of those directors who are well qualified to undertake it; and it is proposed henceforth to confine their operations to the manufacture of forged iron for the purchase of which parties of high standing in Sheffield offer at once a contract.

The English and Canadian Mining Company have issued a statement of the progress made since the appointment of directors, at the preliminary meeting at the London Tavern, on April 8. The accounts show—Capital account (deducting 10,000, not called on 4000 shares), 30,000  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; interest, discount, and commission, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  6s. 3d.; bills payable, 600  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; sundry creditors, 87  $\frac{1}{2}$  13s. 2d.—30,703  $\frac{1}{2}$  19s. 5d.—Freehold land account, 21,000  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; plant account and shipping charges, 465  $\frac{1}{2}$  16s. 4d.; building account, 292  $\frac{1}{2}$  7s. 6d.; preliminary expenses, 320  $\frac{1}{2}$  4s. 3d.; stores in hand, office furniture, &c., 148  $\frac{1}{2}$  13s. 4d.; mine cost, stores consumed, and sundries, 117  $\frac{1}{2}$  13s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of the company, 109  $\frac{1}{2}$  4s. 10d. What the acting manager continues to report, which was the subject of the meeting, was that the English shareholders, between the Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company and this company, the directors were fortunate enough to secure the services, as mining superintendent, of Mr. Herbert Williams, who has in every respect justified the high expectations then formed of him. A sample of 4 tons of copper ore, of high percentage, is already at Swansea, and a further quantity is expected by next steamer: 5 tons, or so, of undressed ore, yielding 20 per cent., was last week disposed of at Swansea, on account of the late company, at 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. per ton.

In Foreign Mine shares, during the past week a more than ordinary amount of business has been done, but without producing any particular improvement in the price. The Lusitanian report of Nov. 17 shows that the greatest activity prevails at the mines, the produce of the various lodes being highly satisfactory. Marquitta reports shows an excess of cost over the returns of 9397, which the manager attributes to the scarcity of surface water during the month of Sept., but he calculated that the produce of the mines was more satisfactory than in any previous month. The report received by the New Grand Duchy of Baden states that the last 9 feet in the engine-shaft, Schlinder Mine, has produced silver-lead ore at the rate of 40  $\frac{1}{2}$  per fathom; the last price for the shares being from 2 to 3. The United Mexican report for the three months to the end of September to be 6367, being an increase on the previous three months of 1346; the shares are quoted at 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3. Cobre Copper have again advanced to 37  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; General, 20 to 21; Linars, 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mariquita,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; Pont-guand, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. John del Rey, 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Clarendon Consols, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Fort Philip are officially marked at 10s. The original (5  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) shares of the Central American have been dealt in at 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  8s. per share.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that the mining market this week is slightly improved, there being a brisker demand for this kind of property. A great advance has taken place in the price of East Basset, and some of the other mines have been enquired after. It is evident that the greater zeal with which future be manifested in the working of mining property than has hitherto been shown. We are happy in being able to state that the colliers' strike appears to be drawing to a close: 120 of the men employed by Messrs. Charlesworth, of Rothwell Haigh, commenced work on Saturday last. The men employed by Messrs. Bower, at Allerton Main Colliery, and Messrs. Garside Brothers, at the White Horse Colliery, have resumed work at 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 15 per cent. reduction. Most of the coal proprietors west of Leeds—at Gildersome, Driglington, and neighbourhood—have given 10 instead of 20 per cent. advance. In all probability, before long there will be a general resumption of work at all the pits in this district. To give a full explanation of the settlement of this unhappy dispute, we cannot do better than enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Richard Baylton, treasurer of the Miners' Association:—"As treasurer of the Miners' Association of this district, I have great pleasure in stating that on an interview with Messrs. Bower and Sons, large coal proprietors, Hunslet, near Leeds, and who appear to spare no expense in using the best means to protect the lives of the miners in their employment, they have agreed to, and their miners working at Allerton Main Pits have unanimously resolved to accept, the following terms:—1. The miners to get once to work at the reduction of 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 15 per cent., as previously proposed.—2. No objection to be made by either party as to the men to be employed at the pits.—3. Three months' notice to be given by either party as to any further alteration in the rate of wages.—4. The men not to be required to sign any agreement as to not joining any Union, &c. I have just reason to hope that this agreement between Messrs. Bower and their miners will lead to a speedy termination of this strike, which has lasted during the last eight months."

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) inform us that the market for mining shares continues very dull, and prices lower than for some time past. Chapel Dale flat at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  prem. Cowden Blake sellers at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.; no buyers. Ryam have been done at 3  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and are a trifle firmer than last week. Peak Forest continue in demand at 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  prem., and few sellers. A large business has been done in Mill Dam at  $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.; Mill Town about stationary at 2 to 3  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Prince of Wales, Stoney Way, &c., quite neglected. Local stocks all very firm, and a good amount of money in the market waiting suitable investments. The conclusion of the disputes with the London and North-Western and Great Northern Companies gives confidence to the public, and induces more purchases of railway stocks.

#### LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Imports of Ores, &c., at Liverpool during November.

| Date.   | Ship.          | Where from. | Cop. ore. | Cop. Reg. | Bar cop. | Pig lead. | Silver ore. |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Nov. 12 | Dryad          | Callao      | 10        |           |          |           |             |
| " 24    | Maid of Athens | Valparaiso  | 23        |           |          |           |             |
| " 24    | Perseverance   | Coruma      | 100       |           |          |           |             |
| " 25    | Rosario        | Malaga      |           |           | 733      |           |             |
| " 25    | Hordaland      | Malaga      |           |           |          | 705       |             |
| " 30    | Chili          | Caldera     | 660       |           |          |           |             |
| " 30    | Bergman        | Cochimbo    | 260       | 150       | 1367     |           |             |
| " 30    | J. J. Boyd     | New York    | 165       |           |          |           |             |
| " 30    | Chilena        | Caldera     | 200       | 85        | 1988     |           | 3317        |
| " 30    | Great Western  | New York    | 90        |           |          |           |             |
| " 30    | Excelsior      | Malaga      |           |           |          | 650       |             |

#### LEAD ORES.

Sold on November 26.

| Mines.               | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers.            |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|------------------------|
| Lacey                | 100   | £29 12 6       | Walker, Parker, & Co.  |
| Sold on November 29. |       |                |                        |
| Foxdale              | 100   | £15 5 6        | Courage & Co.          |
| ditto                | 20    | 14 5 6         | Walker, Parker, & Co.  |
| Sold on November 30. |       |                |                        |
| Wheal Wrey Consols   | 47    | £18 10 0       | Trefry's Executors.    |
| ditto                | 28    | 7 2 6          | ditto                  |
| East Logyias         | 65    | 13 15 6        | Walker, Parker, & Co.  |
| ditto                | 65    | 13 16 6        | ditto                  |
| Cwmystwith           | 70    | 13 11 0        | ditto                  |
| ditto                | 70    | 13 13 0        | ditto                  |
| Sold on December 1.  |       |                |                        |
| Minera               | 100   | 13 13 0        | Walker, Parker, & Co.  |
| ditto                | 93½   | 13 18 0        | Adam Eytton.           |
| ditto                | 34    | 13 7 0         | Newton, Keates, & Co.  |
| ditto                | 10    | 13 1 0         | Walker, Parker, & Co.  |
| ditto                | 7½    | 12 0 0         | Locke, Blackett, & Co. |



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direct that the business of the company shall be managed by the directors, who are to exercise all such powers of the company as are not by the Act or Articles of Association declared to be exercisable by the company in general meeting, and directs that minutes shall be made by directors in books of all appointments of officers, of the names of the directors present at each meeting, of all orders made by the directors, and of all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the company, and of the directors and committees of directors. Not one word is said as to the right of shareholders to inspect these books, which are the proceedings of the directors; but we also find that directors are to cause true accounts to be kept of the stock in the hands of the company, of money received and expended, of the credits and liabilities of the company; and such accounts are to be kept in a cash-book, journal, and ledger, at the principal office of the company, and open to the inspection of shareholders.

It therefore, seems clear that the Legislature never contemplated shareholders having the right to inspect the proceedings of the directors, and this is further evident from the power given to auditors who have the right to call for all books kept by the directors, in order to test the accuracy of the books of account and balance-sheet. In other words, the Legislature seems to say to the shareholders—We give you no right to inspect the minutes and proceedings of the directors. We do give you the right to inspect the books of account of the company, but in order to protect your interests we give power to the auditor to inspect the minute-book and proceedings of the directors, in order to test the accuracy of the accounts in the books of the company. Really this seems to be as much protection as the shareholder has a right to, and as little confidence as the directors ought to have reposed in them if results are to be looked for beneficial to all concerned.

London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow have failed to impress the Government with the importance of the territory of Sarawak as a point of British commerce in the Eastern Archipelago. The deputation is a failure, and Lord DERBY has taken the whole responsibility of being in the political negative upon himself and his colleagues. Whether looming incidents will evidence his wisdom, or history ratify it with favourable appreciation, is a matter of opinion. Whatever be the verdict of the future, we have only to deal with the pure mineral and commercial features which present themselves.

The value to England of the north-west coast of Borneo has long been an agitated question, and as we have said its political bearings come not within our sphere, the mineral resources and commercial applicability of Sarawak form the basis of our argument in favour of the views of the late deputation. The China seas are now a maritime region to which the commerce of this country will naturally tend, and Rajah Brooke's territory is, in its geographical position and in the peculiarity of its resources, admirably calculated to promote in those latitudes this great implement of our moral influence and power. The coal field already discovered by Mr. COULSON, one of the gentlemen comprising the deputation, is 40 miles in length and 80 miles broad, and its produce, of a very valuable description, has been advantageously used by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and by various steamers belonging to other owners. One coal mine in the dependency of Sarawak is only 20 miles from the sea. A tramway of 3 miles has been laid down, and the mines at this moment are in full operation.

This coal has been pronounced a first-rate steam coal, while the exploitations, showing the mineral value of the territory, exhibit various seams of coal of from 4 to 5 ft. in thickness. The extent of workings in the mines referred to as in full work runs 300 yards under the mountain; and, quoting the words of Mr. COULSON—"When I left Borneo there were about 500 tons in the same steamer for Singapore, which sold for about 86 per ton, equal to 30s. at Singapore." And Mr. COULSON adds—"The Borneo coal is equal to anything we can get from India." So far for its carboniferous products. Antimony of a very superior quality has been also discovered, and is rather extensively used for type. There are, no doubt, other minerals of great mercantile value yet unprospected; but even those which have been cited establish the vast importance of the accession suggested to the Government.

With regard to the progress made in the social and industrial character of the country since its cession to Sir JAMES BROOKE, the town of Sarawak at the period of his initiative numbered only 1000, or very little more than that number of inhabitants, while at the present day it counts a population of 25,000; and its buildings evidence—as mosques, courts of justice, &c.—a civilisation reflecting most favourably on his administration, and on the character of the people. The value of the Sarawak exports have increased in a period of ten years to 300,000. However, the die is for the time being cast. The British Government of the day eschews the idea of a protectorate for Sarawak; and while we decline to discuss the validity of its policy, we earnestly hope the time will soon arrive when the question will assume a more practical position, and one more consonant with British interests.

Our Eastern Empire, relieved from a system of government which, owing to its dual nature and character, not unfrequently negated the advantages commerce with this country is so well calculated to bestow, offers a fair field to the speculative and the enterprising. India, under the immediate sovereignty of the British Crown, will, in the natural course of things consequent on such centralisation of constitutional authority, become more and more incorporated with our commercial prosperity; and, as time moves on, the development of its vast resources, through our home industry, will indocinate the Asiatics in those principles of reciprocity by which peace is far more easily maintained than by the exhibition of physical force, no matter how well organised. A fleet of merchant vessels has much greater moral effect on any community than a royal navy, and lines of railway than the files of a standing army. Not that we for a moment would detract from the high and well-earned character of our naval and military forces, or attempt to deny the necessity which exists for securing their permanent effectiveness; but, nevertheless, experience teaches this great truth, that commerce is the most powerful civiliser, ever inducing, through self-interest, a people to the exercise of industry, and leading them through peacefulness to prosperity.

The time has now arrived when every encouragement should be given by the Government of this country to enterprise in the East; we say encouragement, because although private individuals will be found to embark in large Oriental undertakings, still the state of the community in India, however the revolutionary spirit is being subdued, suggests to the public in this country apprehensions which can only be allayed by the Government exercising its every energy to further the legitimate efforts of public companies, and protect their interests.

To thoroughly connect Calcutta with the North-West Provinces of India, making Delhi the centre of an industrial region, has long been considered a matter of wisest policy; and late events have shown that the influence of remunerative employment, had it been at an earlier period brought to bear on the people of our eastern possessions, would have tended to control that fanaticism which excited them to so sanguinary a revolt as that we are now in the act of suppressing.

The flax and cotton growing capabilities of several districts in the East are at this moment attracting the attention of the Government, and of those more immediately connected with the branches of manufacture dependent on such produce. Some years ago a very able work, by a then Member of the House of Commons, intimately conversant with the climate and soil of India, invoked the consideration of our Government to this important subject; and it predicted that before many years this country, in her own defence, and in order to "keep India quiet," would have to foster the cultivation, among others, of those neglected products. Nothing will do more to overcome the absurdities of caste in India than agriculture and commerce, for mankind gradually forget their prejudices in their attention to self-interest—that great amalgamator of the human kind. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin the influence of our Oriental commerce will be beneficially felt; and it would be an anomaly indeed were we to fail in effecting through our own civilisation the moral well-being of those whom we have subdued to our rule. Among 180,000,000 of people there are surely minds,—millions of minds,—though uncultured, susceptible of that improvement we have it in our power to effect.

The principal productions of agricultural labour in India at the present time are paddy (rice), indigo, tobacco, linseed, mustard, peas, and other vegetables. Cotton is raised in but small quantities; and to give an idea of the low standard at which the necessities of life among the labouring classes can be obtained, it has been shown that the cost of feeding 20 persons amounts in some districts to 1½ rupee per diem for the whole, or 3s. of our money. This is hardly conceivable, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and it is obviously in favour of those who in the future extend their enterprises to those regions. We understand that on the *tapis* to form a society, which will bear the name of the General, Commercial, and Agri-

cultural East India Company, the intents of which may be inferred from its intimation. It would be premature to enter now upon the merits or demerits of such an enterprise, and we only refer to it as indicating a step in the right direction.

Beyond the sea-girt isles of Great Britain no two events are more calculated to beneficially affect our general commerce and mining interest than the recent mineral discoveries in British Columbia, and the newly re-organised Government of Prussia under the Regent. At the first glance, it might not be supposed a change in the political administration of a country like Prussia, which for some years has been, from causes it is not our province to discuss, descending to a second-rate position among the European powers, could possibly, to any material extent, influence the further well-being of the industry we more immediately represent. A little consideration will, however, clear up the matter. Many thousands of English capital have found their way, in the shape of mining investments, to that country, and have been, with slight exception, lost—irretrievably lost; not, it is just to state, from treacherous indications or extraordinary failure of her mineral resources, but mainly from the organisation of public companies under that law which gives to one man—for instance, the Gerant, or responsible representative of the association—a power of the most irresponsible character. He can pledge the credit of the company by whom he is appointed to any extent; for although his accounts as between them and him may be cancelled at the law eschews all the niceties of the pleas advanced, and insures, as far as possible, payment to creditors for the supply of either necessary or unnecessary material for mining purposes. The Gerant is the official of the company, and the *Wesellschaft* must pay, and pay fully and promptly. They may appeal afterwards against the knavery or extravagance of their Gerant, and punish him, should they prove him actually dishonest, but all bills signed by him must be met without a murmur.

Within a few years some of the most valuable mining enterprises in Germany have been ruined by the recklessness of those absolute managers; and so convinced now has the proprietary of mineral property in Prussia and the neighbouring states become of the necessity of guarding against such disastrous occurrences, that the question of revising the code of German mining laws is freely under discussion; and it is to be desired such provisions will be suggested to the Government as will meet the exigency of the case. We should not now refer to this state of things did we not anticipate the appearance, in spring of many foreign enterprises on our market; and we feel it our duty to warn capitalists against the dangers to be apprehended from purchasing stock in companies whose interests are consigned so absolutely to one official. It would be invidious to name the adventures which have failed from this cause. It is not our wish to injure any particular person or persons by such an exposure, but it is our determination to prevent, in every instance, injury and injustice to the public.

The command of capital or credit leads many people, and particularly foreigners, into the most extraordinary vagaries. We will instance one of the many. In one adventure 40,000*l.*, if not 60,000*l.*, was the sum expended on surface works, buildings, &c., before a pound weight of ore was raised, or even looked for, beyond the "indications" which every miner knows should be very "undoubted" before 40,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* should be so lavishly expended. But so it was, and it is now cited in proof of the value of that caution we are earnestly bound to suggest to those who would embark in continental mining projects particularly. In the opening of the next year, the account reaches us that many such projects will test our market buoyancy, but while information is at this moment proffered to capitalists, the hope is expressed that foreign organisers of companies, looking for support from British capital, will frame their associations more commercially equitable than hitherto. Facts are the best proofs of good intentions in matters of business, and we hope the hint will not, in this instance, be thrown away.

The recent accounts from the gold fields in British Columbia are suggestive of great hope in their future prosperity. The prospect is certainly of the most cheering nature, and it is anticipated the Columbian yield of the precious metal will surpass that of both Australia and California. Owing to the extreme fineness in which the gold is distributed through the earth at the various diggings or "bars," the miners experience great difficulty in washing it thoroughly out—in fact, the process being carried on by means of the rudest washing machines, or "rockers," is most imperfect, and now occurs an opportunity for testing those various modes and mechanical "infallibilities" for the extraction of gold which for some years have been dimmed into the public ear. Here lies a fair field for competition: the Columbian gold at the surface workings is of the minutest granules, and it will be curious to watch the variations of effectiveness, should the several systems of "gold extraction" be brought into play.

The geological features of rocks a Fraser River are metamorphic slaty rocks, principally gneiss and mica-slate, with intrusive granite and syenite dykes. As a rule, mica is rather scarce. The felspar is common potash felspar, and is usually tolerably compact, and not much weathered. The workings at present are for the most part superficial; but where in a few instances the miners sunk to a depth of from 1 to 7 f. the gold was found as abundant as in the surface mould and sand. The miners are at easy work, and amassing fast; some acknowledge to a remuneration for their labour of 3, 4, and 6 dollars per diem; others as high as 20 dollars. It is, however, difficult to arrive at the truth, as their "polio" is to give a shallow account of their find, even when it deepens the most intrinsic interest. It is now evident our Columbian dependency is a region of "untold wealth," and will no doubt attract to it the enterprising of every class. Again it will, in a social point of view, have the advantage of the experience so dearly bought in California and at the Australian diggings, where for a length of time the absence of order lessened the value of the vast riches the community had within their reach. The Government is, however, steadily providing for the maintenance of law, and the protection of life and property in Columbia; anticipating the time when the multitudes of every land will be gathered together for gold mining, and the prosecution of trade and commerce contingent on the acquirement of wealth. But few years will pass ere British Columbia will be one of the most flourishing dependencies of this country.

Another company has been added to the already fearfully long list of unsuccessful foreign mine adventures—a resolution having been passed at the meeting, on Monday, for the voluntary winding-up of the company of proprietors of the ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN FERNANDO (CUBA). Before the company was formed, a very elaborate paper upon the mineral riches of the district wherein the mines are situated was read before the Geological Society; and the author of the paper provided himself with beautifully-coloured diagrams, in order that no misapprehension might exist as to the situation and enormous dimensions of the various lodes which it was proposed to work. If we mistake not, thanks were voted by the learned society in question to Prof. ANSTED, for the great addition which he had made to their former stock of knowledge; yet, on Monday, the directors of the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando (Cuba) had the temerity to insert in their report that "no reliance whatever could be placed in the reports made by Prof. ANSTED and Capt. NORTHLEY and MOYLE, on the faith of which the company had been formed." With two such conflicting statements as these before us, we are almost at a loss to decide whether the mines are rich or poor. We have the assertions of Prof. ANSTED and Capt. NORTHLEY and MOYLE that the prospects of success were extraordinary in the first place, and against these assertions we have that of Capt. GILL, that no sooner had he commenced operations than he abandoned all hopes of finding ore, and his declaration that all previous reports of having large and rich lodes were erroneous. The truth of Capt. GILL's statements being, moreover, confirmed by Prof. ANSTED, who, after a second visit to Cuba at the request of the directors of the company, having corroborated Capt. GILL's report, and recommended the outlay of a second 20,000*l.* "to search for ore at a greater depth." Further particulars are, however, required to clear up the mystery. That the mines were really valuable, to the best of Mr. ARRIETTA's belief, is evident, since he demanded 370,000*l.* for the transfer of them to the company, estimating that 30,000*l.* would be an ample fund for working capital. To provide these two amounts, the nominal capital of the projected company was fixed at 400,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. Of these 40,000 shares, 37,000 were handed over to the original proprietor, 2000 were subscribed for and paid upon, and 100 still remain unissued—subscriptions for 2000 shares were all that could be obtained for working a property just acquired for 370,000*l.* What apathy on the part of English capitalists!

The shareholders who subscribed the working capital, feeling that the mines are so utterly worthless that any further expenditure upon them would be worse than useless, very naturally thought that the original proprietors would not object to relinquish their 370,000*l.* worth of shares upon the property being re-conveyed to them, considering that the company having spent some 16,000*l.* in testing the capabilities of the mines might be regarded by the original proprietors as a sufficient penalty for

their (the subscribing shareholders) credulity in Spaniards. But Mr. ARRIETTA informs them coolly (for Spaniards are not always so fiery as our novel writers describe them) that "the idea is not entertained," and that "the thing (meaning, of course, the mine) must be considered as a spoiled article," although the shareholders have paid so handsomely to spoil it; the effect of Mr. ARRIETTA's decision being that the subscribing shareholders will be entitled, upon the distribution of the remaining assets, to a dividend of only three-fortieths of the amount which they would have received had the re-transfer of the property been accepted. Now, when shares are subscribed for in a company where thirty-seven fortieths of the nominal capital are appropriated by the promoters, the subscribers do not deserve pity; but promoters who make such demands should not forget the great disappointment which Shakespeare makes Shylock undergo.—"But take thou more or less than a just pound thou diest, and all thy goods are confiscate." They must remember that there is a very proper principle of law in England, that where by false representations a man is induced to alter his position for the worse he has a remedy against him by whose representations he has been misled. We do not for a moment attribute any improper motives to Mr. ARRIETTA, but certainly 370,000*l.* seems a large sum to charge for a property which, after 15,000*l.* being expended upon it, turns out to be comparatively worthless; and we refer to the position of the present company, in order to warn capitalists in future against embarking in foreign adventures, which the promoters consider so extremely valuable as to justify them in demanding 93 per cent. as their share of a company's profit.

#### THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

DEC. 2.—There seems to be every prospect of an increasing business in mines at the commencement of the ensuing year. The improving price of copper, and the advance in the standard for ores, will tend to stimulate activity in the mining market, especially when the general belief is that the standard will further advance between this and the opening of 1859. It is usually observable that the standard considerably advances about the close of the year. Last year it was not so, but that was an exceptional year, owing to the disastrous commercial panic. We may hope in the present year to see again the usual course of a healthy state of things; and though the improvement in metals cannot be expected to be so rapid as at periods when trade is more buoyant, still we may confidently expect that there will be a steady, though moderate, progression. The tin smelters have lately been giving better prices, as well as the copper companies, and a further rise in tin, it is thought, cannot be long delayed.

There is a somewhat better spirit coming over the mining share market. A week or two ago the business was almost wholly limited to dividend shares; but now some of the more promising mines in which ore discoveries have been made, though not sufficient to bring them to a dividend state, are finding some degree of favour. The rise in East Basset shares is an example of what may accrue from a judicious outlay of capital in mines. Those who purchased in anticipation of cutting the lode in the 80 are now almost sure to be liberally rewarded; the lode is reported to be worth 60*l.* per fathom, and the price of shares has gone up to 135*l.* and 140*l.* The shares in Wheal Basset are also firm, in consequence of the eastern part of the mine looking better.

At South Frances, the new lode is opening valuable ore ground, and its position in the sett is another feature of importance. North Frances is reported to have a better appearance at Eales's shaft. East Carn Brea has a very promising lode in the 14 f. level, likely to make more ore in depth. South Tolgus continues to look well in the bottom of the mine. Old Tolgus has recently improved. Carn Brea is looking very well both for tin and copper, and shares are firm. Wheal Clifford has discovered a great extent of very productive ore ground, and the shareholders expect considerable dividends after the debt has been paid off. The United Mines are also doing well, and raising large quantities of ores; on the last two months' working the profit has been 1659*l.*, thus paying off the previous debt of the mine, and leaving a balance in hand of 895*l.* The agents expect to make the same amount of profit in the next two months. The 220 east, on the Hot lode, produces from 12 to 13 tons per fm. of ore, of about 7 produce, and some other points of the mine are very productive. Alfred Consols shares are low. Great Alfreds are also flat. Wheal Ellen is increasing samplings, and likely to do well. Wheal Margaret is raising a large quantity of tin, and making a profit of between 500*l.* and 600*l.* monthly; the lodes are not at present very productive in the ends, but probably these may improve.

The failure of the Mining School at Truro, after an existence of three years, is well known to most readers of the *Mining Journal*. The school was closed at Michaelmas last, and since then (during the present month) the Royal Institution of Cornwall has held its annual meeting, at which the Council, as usual, presented a report, and in that report referred to considerable length to the Mining School in Cornwall. The Council attributed the discontinuance of that school, not so much to the want of subscriptions from gentlemen of the county (who, it appears, were willing to contribute for a longer period), as to the "hopelessness of obtaining that Government aid, the legitimate expectation of which had been the basis of the calculations originally formed as to the financial possibility of the undertaking." The Council, however, also mentioned "the absence of any cordial response from the representatives of mining labour or capital," which is nothing less than an acknowledgment that the school was not popular. But although it was not supported by the mining interest, the Council assert that the experiment has not been unproductive. "The number of pupils," they say, "increasing from year to year, will bear favourable comparison with the beginnings at the great Government Schools in Jermyn-street, or at Freiberg; and the knowledge and practical skill in scientific research here acquired by several among them may be expected to render these individuals not only highly useful and distinguished in the exercise of their profession, but centres of beneficial influence, in doing away with prejudices, and diffusing a just appreciation of the advantages which practical arts must derive from the scientific training of those destined to exercise them."

It is, therefore, clear that the Council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall are of opinion that some benefit has resulted from the operation of the now defunct Mining School. They knew it would terminate at Michaelmas last, and with that anticipation, they concerted another plan of operations, which was discussed at the last meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. According to the statement of Dr. Barham, one of the secretaries of the Royal Institution, subscriptions towards carrying out this new proposition had been promised to the amount of 116*l.*, and it was estimated that 150*l.* a year would be sufficient for the working of the scheme. The proposed plan is, that the master (there is to be only one master or teacher under this new scheme) shall, in the course of the summer, visit the whole of the mining districts in the county, and give such instruction as is necessary in the local schools; the Council also to assist the schools in forming mineralogical collections, and to pay competent persons to give instruction on the mining floors. The formation of evening schools is another part of the proposed scheme, and appears to be one of the best parts of it. The master appointed is Mr. Richard Pearce, son of a tin-dresser and assayer at Dolcoath Mine; a young man who acted as laboratory assistant at the late Mining School at Truro, and who has acted partly as an assayer. An evening school has been opened at Pool by Mr. Pearce, as a sort of example of what is hereafter intended to be worked on a more extended scale, and the charge made is 1s. per week, the instruction being intended for the higher class of miners. The instruction extends over four days of the week, and includes elementary chemistry, mineralogy, and chemistry of the metals; the latter consisting of analyses of minerals by simple chemical experiments, and by means of a blowpipe, each student conducting his own experiments.

The scheme at present appears to be in rather a crude and undeveloped state; but it certainly contains the germs of a more popular system of instruction than was practised at the late Mining School at Truro. It may be said that that was a higher class of instruction, it being accompanied by laboratory experiments; but it was too much of a merely scientific teaching, and the mining interest failed to see that the school at Truro would turn out any other than merely educated young men, whilst the real want was a supply of men of practical ability in conjunction with education. The system of evening schools, if established, as the council suggest, in the chief mining centres, at St. Just, Camborne, Redruth, St. Austell, and Liskeard, may do much to awaken amongst experienced working miners a desire for a still higher class of instruction, and may stimulate, also efforts in the way of self-education. If the plan be well followed out,

though it may appear to be of humble pretensions, it is likely to work much more good than the more ambitious schemes which have preceded it.

### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

DEC. 2.—The Iron Trade continues quiet. Orders are not numerous, as is usually the case at this season. Pig-iron continues at former rates, but as most of the makers have contracts up to Christmas, but little is selling at the present time. The ironmasters in North Staffordshire are tolerably busy, owing to their being able to sell at lower rates. In that district the iron trade is making rapid progress.

The Hardware Trades are rather quiet, but, on the whole, a fair business is being done, and the manufacturers have passed through the late crisis far better than on previous occasions of a similar character. Tin and copper both appear likely to rise.

The colliers are generally at work at the reduced wages. A meeting of the coalmasters was held on Nov. 25, at Birmingham, when the fact of some three or four masters having given 6d. per day above the reduced scale was considered. Enquiry showed that the cases were unimportant or exceptional, and it was resolved—

That there is no alteration in the state of the coal and iron trades to justify any departure from the resolutions of the last meeting; and the deviations of the rates paid to the Brooch coal miners in question are too limited and unimportant to be of any authority or guidance for the other coalmasters of the district.

Two attempts have been made at Oldbury to get up meetings of shopkeepers to condemn the masters for refusing to give the 6d. per day advance, but in both cases in which they were called the attendance was very small. At the second, on Tuesday, J. McCafferley, one of the leading promoters of the late strike and of the proposed union of South Staffordshire miners with those of the North of England, announced that so soon as this union could be effected a renewed strike would take place for the 6d. per day advance. It is to be hoped that the miners will not be so advised. The iron trade is now very much depressed, but it is hoped that by March or April next year a decided change for the better will be experienced, when the men may fairly claim an advance. The late strike, besides causing enormous loss to all parties, has done much to retard the progress of that good understanding which it was hoped was growing up between employers and workmen.

Some time ago an account was given in this letter of some South Staffordshire miners being induced to go to Warren Vale, Yorkshire, to work for Messrs. Sellars and Goodinson. I, having a strong impression at the time that the statement was highly exaggerated and distorted, gave it as that of one of the colliers. It is now stated by Mr. C. Goodinson, that the account contained six misstatements, of which the principal are that the men were never promised 30s. a week, it being only stated that this was the sum generally earned in that locality; that instead of misleading them by saying that the colliers at Warren Vale were inefficient as a reason of engaging Staffordshire men, Mr. Goodinson says no such statement was ever made, and the men were repeatedly and candidly told that there was a strike.

A case of some interest was heard to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the Wolverhampton New Water-works Company are the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. Holyoake, of the firm of Holyoake, Goodricke, and Holyoake, bankers, in this town, is the defendant. Mr. Holyoake was the chairman, and in fact the originator of the company above-named. At first its directors were nearly all local men; but, subsequently, as a number of gentlemen from Manchester and other places, of large capital and eminent commercial position, were induced to join the company, the result of investigation led to a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the new shareholders, and ultimately to the withdrawal of all the old officials, and the resignation of several of the local directors, including Mr. Holyoake, the chairman, these being replaced by some new shareholders. The present action throws some light on the disputes which led to these changes. The company sue Mr. Holyoake for 5068*l.*, being the amount due from calls on 1356 shares allotted to him. The defendant pleads that the shares in question were only formally allotted, to enable the company to exercise their borrowing powers under the special Act, which requires that the whole amount of shares shall be first allotted before the company can be in a position to borrow money. The issue raised upon this plea is that the directors who made the allotment (of whom the defendant himself was one) had no authority from the company to allot shares otherwise than *bona fide*. There is also a demurrer on this plea, to the effect that the defendant cannot plead his own wrong. The borrowing powers of the company were exercised immediately after this allotment, and several of the shareholders have advanced money to a large amount on the faith of the whole of the shares having been allotted, and of one-half of the amount (namely 50,000*l.*) having been paid up.

On the hearing of the case to-day before Mr. Justice Cockburn, the plaintiff's second witness, Mr. Charles Clarke, having proved that the 1356 shares on which the amount of calls up to the present time was sought to be recovered were placed as security for moneys owing to the Bank, in which the defendant was a partner, with the understanding that no calls were to be paid on the same, Mr. Justice Cockburn ruled that there was no case for a jury; and a formal verdict was taken for the plaintiffs on the first and third counts. The points of law were reserved. As this case involves the point whether directors can colourably allot shares, and in virtue of such allotment exercise their borrowing powers, whilst the allottees can refuse to pay on the shares so allotted, the decision of the judges is looked forward to with some anxiety. It is right to add that the partnership between Mr. George Holyoake and his brother, Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, as bankers, has been dissolved.

An engine for raising the stuff is at once to be erected at the Ribden Mine, the horse-whim being insufficient to draw the large quantity produced from the many places now in operation. One of the richest quality is being broken from the rise in the back of the 50.

### REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

DEC. 2.—There is a steady demand for all descriptions of iron, and particularly rails, owing to the requirements for continental lines. We have satisfaction in reporting a continued firmness in prices, and also an increased enquiry for iron for the United States. The cutlery trades at Sheffield are improving, and there appears to be every indication that with the new year we shall commence a new era of prosperity for the Iron Trade.

The most important feature connected with the mineral interest of Derbyshire at the present time is the unprecedented demand for coals, arising solely from the strikes of colliers in the South Yorkshire and some few other districts. It was obvious to every one, at this season of the year, that a continuance of these strikes would absorb the stocks where these disputes existed. This having been the case, the coalmasters have been most seriously inconvenienced to meet demands which they were under contract to supply, and hence recourse has been had to the collieries of Derbyshire, which up to the present period have been free from strikes. The Derbyshire coalmasters, therefore, are not only called upon to supply their own customers, but to meet the requirements of others whose supplies have been greatly shortened or altogether stopped by strikes. The demand for coals in Derbyshire, therefore, is much greater than the supply, although every exertion is being made to meet it. No collier need now be in want of employment in Derbyshire. The West Staveley Collieries, near Chesterfield, which have been out of operation for a considerable time, owing to the failure of Messrs. Muschamp and Harrison, the late proprietors, have been sold by the assignees of the creditors, by private contract, to Mr. Bainbridge, of Newcastle, and orders were received this morning for the re-working of these pits. These works, which are contiguous to the Midland Railway, will give employment to about 200 hands.

The Dunston and Barlow Company, near Chesterfield, will put three new furnaces in blast early in January. The foundations for three more furnaces have been laid. We learn that some other blast furnaces are about to be erected in Chesterfield, in a locality contiguous to the Chesterfield Railway station.

At the Mill Town Mining Company half-yearly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Binns in the chair), a statement of accounts was read and approved, and the Chairman and agent of the mine (Mr. Boden), assured the meeting of the confidence which they still entertained of the productiveness of the mine. The men are driving a level, and at the conclusion of this job some good work is anticipated.

At a meeting of the Mill Dam Mining Company directors, at Sheffield, on Tuesday, it was resolved to sell those shares upon which calls

were unpaid, by auction, on Dec. 9, for the benefit of the company. In driving the under level of this mine a large quantity of water has been let off, which has caused the water in the shaft to lower 20 yards. It has also laid dry a large portion of mineral ground, reported by those who have previously worked in the mine as being rich in ore at the time when it was last worked, when the men were driven out by water. The manager and the directors regard this as a very favourable indication of the successful prospects of the company, as this working will not at all interfere with the sinking of the new shaft, which is now down 30 fms. A deputation of the directors were ordered to invite tenders for a new engine for the mine, of 40 horse power.

The Eyam Mine has again got into some good ore, and the works are looking much richer.

The inhabitants of Dukinfield in general, and the miners of the locality in particular, were very much gratified, on Tuesday night, to learn that satisfactory arrangements had been come to between the Dunkirk Coal Company, Dukinfield, and the miners out on strike, and that the colliers out on strike in the employment of that company would resume work this week. The company have given the following advances:—At the Roger Mine, 9d. on the round coal, 6d. on the burgy, and 6d. on the yard. At the Great Mine, 4d. per day work, on both round and small, and 6d. on yard driving. It is expected that this arrangement will lead to several other firms acceding to the demands of the men.

### REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

DEC. 2.—Both the Iron and Coal Trades remain in much the same state as when we last wrote. We hear of few orders of importance having arrived, and at some of the works sickness prevails. Complaints, however, are not very general, and it is hoped that affairs are gradually changing for the better. Railway iron meets with a tolerably steady demand, and at the Tredegar Works several good orders are in hand for the Continent.

The death of Sir Joseph Bailey caused considerable regret in this district, where his enterprise and benevolence were well known and appreciated. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, Sir Joseph very greatly improved the Nant-y-Gl Iron-works, in Monmouthshire, and made the property valuable and flourishing. Mr. Bailey was the managing partner, and the works will be kept on without change. Sir Joseph was very successful in his speculations, and was certainly one of the wealthiest of the South Wales ironmasters. We believed he realised a property of about 4,000,000*l.*, and during his life he expended large sums in charity. His loss will be greatly felt throughout the Monmouthshire district. He was buried on Saturday last, and the ships at many of the iron-works were closed. At Brynmawr the blast was even turned off the furnace for seven or eight hours, and similar marks of respect were paid in other parts. Sir Joseph's title and the bulk of his property revert to his son, a young man now at Christ Church, Oxford.

A case illustrating the carelessness of the collier in regard to matters which affect the safety of his own life and that of his companions was brought before the magistrates at Newport, on Saturday. A lad named Henry Jenkins, a collier in the employ of the Risca Coal Company, was charged under the 18th and 19th Vic., s. 108, with being found in the Black Vein Coal Mine, No. 8 cross-heading, asleep, with a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, in the inner side of the lamp stations. This is an offence against the 50th rule of the Risca Company, which runs as follows:—"No person shall be allowed to smoke tobacco, or anything else, in the inner side of the lamp stations, nor shall he be allowed to take with him beyond these stations a tobacco-pipe, matches, or any means of producing fire." It appears that in order to avoid accidents large printed slips are posted in different parts of the works—"safety lamps" and "lamp stations," according to the 43rd rule, and no smoking is allowed past these. Mr. Charles Harrison, viewer, proved that the defendant had been properly supplied with the rules, and Edward English deposed to finding the lad asleep in the place indicated. The pipe in his mouth was full of ashes, and had evidently been recently smoked. The Black Vein, where the lad lay, is one of the most dangerous in the colliery, the fire coming in very suddenly. The lad, in defence, pleaded that in Glamorganshire, where he had come from, smoking was allowed in any part of the pit. The magistrates, considering the defendant erred partly through ignorance, inflicted a fine of 1*l.* and costs. The money was paid.

At the Monmouth County Court, on Monday, before Mr. J. M. Herbert, a case of some interest to the mining world was tried. The plaintiffs were Thomas Hallaway and Ghers v. Thomas Mushet; and the action was brought to recover the sum of 20*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, being the balance of account alleged to be due to the plaintiffs, who are miners in the Forest of Dean, for sinking a pit for the defendant. Thomas Hallaway stated in examination that he, with others, was employed by Mr. Bennett, underground bailiff to Mr. Mushet, to sink a pit at the Bowl Pit, to do the fillings, and also some other work by the day. They were to have 6d. a yard if they found their own stone, or 5d. otherwise. They did find their own stone, and sunk 2579 yards at 6d. They also—there were three engaged—worked 31 days, at 4*s.* per day, and had agreed to raise the pit at 25*s.* a yard: 52*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* had been received on account. Mr. Locke, agent to Mr. Mushet, told the Court that the only point disputed was the extra penny per yard, amounting to 10*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, he contending that the sum agreed upon was 5*l.*, and not 6d. per yard. William Bennett, who at the time the work let to be plaintiffs was underground bailiff to Mr. Mushet, stated that he agreed with the men for 6d. a yard, if they found their own stone. In other respects he corroborated the plaintiffs' testimony. He added, that Mr. Locke was actually present when the bargain was made, and knew exactly the terms agreed upon. Mr. Locke admitted that Mr. Bennett had written to him naming the terms, but stated that he had afterwards seen them himself, and agreed with them that the work should be done for 5*l.* a yard. They did not say that Mr. Bennett had agreed with them for 6*s.* His Honour considered the case proved for the plaintiffs, and gave judgment for the full amount, with costs.

At the Tredegar County Court, before Mr. J. M. Herbert, an action was brought by a man named Hughes against Mr. Matthews, a mine contractor under the Rhymer Iron Company, to recover 7*l.*, as compensation for being discharged from service without notice. The attorney for the defence argued that it was customary for the men in the works to leave at any time of the month without giving notice, and it was, therefore, obvious that the defendant had a right to discharge a man at any time, provided proper grounds could be shown for such discharge. His Honour said this was new law, but the evidence proved that the plaintiff had been guilty of neglecting his work through drinking had disobeyed orders, and when remonstrated with by his contractor had become abusive, and used threats of personal violence. His Honour considered that these were sufficient reasons for a master dismissing any servant without notice, and a judgment was, therefore, given for defendant.

An accident occurred recently to a miner named Enoch Wadding, employed in a level at Blaencare, belonging to Mr. Wightman. A large stone, weighing nearly 4 cwt., fell upon him, and death ultimately ensued from the effects of his injuries. An inquest has been held at Pontypool, the Government Inspector being present, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

A few nights ago a man employed at the new pit belonging to Messrs. Cooke and Co., of Bristol, at Shortwood, near that city, accidentally fell down the shaft, a distance of 30 fms., and was killed.

On Monday the lecture season in connection with the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea, was commenced. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., delivered an essay on "Metals," which proved highly interesting to the audience. The lecturer treated his subject in a familiar and comprehensive manner, and urged upon his hearers the importance of prosecuting an independent study of it for themselves. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Vivian before the meeting separated.

Another instructive lecture has been delivered at the Bristol School of Mines by Mr. M. Fryar, the master of the school. The subject was "The Establishment of Pits and Drifts destined for Permanent Winnings and the Preparatory Works." Mr. Fryar remarked that everyone who had had a few years' experience in mining matters, and who had acquired a tolerable amount of knowledge respecting the past history and present condition of mining operations, would agree with him in considering that very large sums of money had been needlessly squandered by selecting wrong positions for sinking shafts or driving drifts with which to work the minerals of estates. In other cases, where a positive error had not been committed, a bad arrangement had been made of the surface engine-houses, pulley-frames, screening coal-sheds, offices, &c., and of the branch railways and cart-ways for sending coal off from the works. The consequence of this was a great outlay and waste of material, coupled with much

inconvenience and loss of time. The size and number of the opening made between the surface and the mineral veins or beds below were points of vast practical importance, and demanded the careful deliberation of the engineer employed in commencing the preparatory works. Grave errors in these matters—arising either out of ignorance of the part of the directing engineer, or out of a mistaken economy in the expenditure of capital—were so common as to be met with in almost every colliery district in this country. Shafts were either too small for the amount per day of coal required, or by being in a wrong position, necessitated an enormous annual outlay for the underground conveyance of minerals and water. Mr. Fryar went into other branches of the subject, and his lecture was replete with useful advice and information.

At the Garnant Colliery, Cwmaman, Glamorganshire, a collier passing from one level to the other, at the bottom of the pit, 133 yds. deep. At the time he was so passing the carriage, with an empty tray was descending, and struck him very severely. He was, of course, dangerously injured, but is said to be recovering, under the care of Mr. Jones, the surgeon of the colliery.

The inquest on the bodies of the ten men drowned or suffocated Nov. 3, in the Cae Colliery, was concluded on Wednesday. Mr. Evans was the coroner, and the Government Inspector, Mr. Evans, was present during the enquiry. We may premise that the Cae Colliery belongs to a number of labouring men, who had subscribed sufficient to purchase it, and the principal workman was one of the proprietors. Formerly a 184 fathoms deep, and works about 10 tons of coal daily. Formerly it was worked to the east of the Cae Colliery, and this filled with water, the district being very marshy, from its proximity to the sea. Daniel Francis, the proprietor referred to, undertook the working of the pit, and stated that he knew the exact locality of the old workings. The men appear to have placed every confidence in him, and just before the accident Francis declared that they were a long way from the water. It was elicited in evidence that no plans of the colliery were in existence, and one of the surviving proprietors stated that he supposed "it was guess work" with respect to the old workings and the water. Francis was one of the men killed in the pit. The water was not got out until fourteen days after the inundation. Mr. Evans, in his evidence, said the rules for the regulation of collieries seemed to have been entirely disregarded, and there were plans whatever by which the colliery could be worked. In the absence of these it was impossible for any man to know where he was working. To jury, after the enquiry had lasted seven hours, returned the following verdict:—"We find a verdict of Accidental Death, caused by the ignorance of Daniel Francis, one of the deceased, in not using the precautionary measures of boring, and keeping plans of the workings."

A verdict of "Accidental Death" has been returned upon the bodies of the men killed by the explosion at the Messrs. Vivian's Moria Colliery. The evidence clearly showed that the explosion had been occasioned by two of the men having, contrary to orders, unlocked and taken the coal from their lamps, thereby exposing the naked flame to the explosive gas. At the sale of the Cors-y-Gedol estate, at Barmouth, the vendors, thanks of the purchasers were accorded to Mr. Leifchild, the auctioneer. The mansion, woods, grounds, &c., amounting to about 5000 acres, reserved to be offered again in the spring, unless in the interim one of many applicants now seeking to treat for it should become a purchaser private contract.

### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DEC. 2.—The events of the week in connection with the Coal Trade do not exhibit much novelty or importance.

The three workmen we noticed last week as having been brought before the magistrates charged with opening their safety-lamps at the Washington Colliery, have been again examined. The lamps were also produced in Court, and the locks opened by means of a common nail, which proves the necessity for locks of a safer kind. A lamp was exhibited by Mr. Mills, Newcastle, which certainly provides for this. Many secure lamps have been at different periods invented, and their adoption appears to be highly desirable. But the mode of locking patented by Messrs. Robinson and Ogden, Manchester, and shown by diagrams in the Journal of Oct. 2 last, appears to be the most secure yet invented. The offence was clearly proved against these reckless men—indeed, they did not deny it—and they were each fined 14*s.* and costs; scarcely a sufficient punishment for such a grave offence. When men by such acts as these risk their own lives and the lives of others, they ought to be severely dealt with. It appears that four men have lost their lives by an act of this kind at the Moria Colliery, near Swansea.

A general meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held to-day, the president, Mr. N. Wood, being in the chair when the paper of Mr. Wales, of Hetton, "On Coal Mine Ventilation" was discussed. A long and very interesting discussion took place on the important subject of which this paper treats, and it is again to be resumed at the next meeting of the institute, which is to take place on Thursday, January 6 next. Many important points were mooted during the discussion which cannot, however, be noticed here in detail, but we may remark that some documents were read by the president respecting the working of colliers on the Tyne about the year 1730, from which it clearly appears that colliers were worked at that time, and that the method of taking those pillars of coal off at that period at the Old Benton Colliery approximated very closely to the most approved methods now in use. And, again, at a later date—in 1760, and so on up to 1800—the general methods pursued were very inferior. Mining science had, in fact, retrograded to a serious extent during that period; this is a remarkable fact, and significant of the exclusiveness of that day, and the want of facilities for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

As the paper of Mr. Wales, with the accompanying diagrams, is of a very practical character, and calculated to be useful to overmen, under viewers, &c., it was determined to print a large number of additional copies of it, a certain number of which are to be presented gratis to the different collieries that subscribe to the funds of the Institute, for the use of their agents, &c.; and an additional copy is to be presented to each member, the remainder to be sold to the general public at a cheap rate. And here we may remark that the President expressed himself in strong terms to the effect that the Institute has not received that support from the general body of coalowners which might have been expected; that they have, indeed, shown considerable apathy on the subject.

PROPOSED MINING COLLEGE.—This subject was alluded to by the President, and in such a manner that we may confidently anticipate that some steps will shortly be taken that will lead to its actual accomplishment. He stated that Mr. Taylor and himself had, a few days ago, a conference with the principal authorities of the Durham University. They, it appears, take a warm interest in the matter, and are anxious to assist to the utmost of their power to establish a Mining College in connection with that University; and, at the same time, to leave it as much as possible unfettered. The President alluded to the munificent offer of the Duke of Northumberland to subscribe the sum of 5000*l.* towards this object, and remarked that it would be advisable to establish the college in such a way as to enable them to avail themselves of this offer. He also stated that another conference on the subject will shortly be held, and that some definite proposition, with details, will be laid before the Institute at their next meeting. Messrs. Palmer and Allport, the eminent iron shipbuilders at Jarrow, are about to realise the anticipation we ventured formerly to make—that is, to increase the celebrity of the Tyne immensely for this important branch of marine architecture.

When they commenced operations a few years ago the Tyne had certainly not attained any eminence in iron shipbuilding. It will be recalled that they built one of the enormous floating batteries intended for use in the late war, and more recently those splendid screw-steamers the *Hudson* and *Weaver*. They have now secured an important contract for the building of three powerful express steamers for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Galway line). Those steamers are to be superior to anything at present afloat, and to have a minimum speed of 20 miles per hour. They are to be paddle-wheel steamers, 330 feet in length. Their engines are to have three oscillating cylinders, each 75 inches diameter, and upwards of 2200 indicated horse-power. They are to run between Galway, St. John's, and New York, and to carry only mails and passengers. The distance from Galway to St. John's is expected to be accomplished in from four to five days in moderate weather. This great undertaking will give employment to a large number of men during the next year, and when it is considered that the contractors had to deal with much competition from the Clyde and other places, its importance can scarcely be over-rated.



# THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR PURCHASING AND EQUIPPING THE "GREAT EASTERN."  
Capital, £300,000, in 300,000 shares of £1 each.  
Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application for ten shares and upwards. Less than ten shares must be fully paid up on application.  
Detailed prospectuses, full particulars, and forms of applications for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, as under.

JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.  
Temporary offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C., November, 1858.

# THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors of this company, in appreciation of the public interest taken in the Great Eastern, have made arrangements to grant free admissions from Monday the 6th to Saturday the 18th inst., both days inclusive, prior to closing the ship on commencing the necessary works for equipping her for sea.  
Tickets may be obtained at the principal railway stations; on board the Greenwich steam boats, and on application to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY YATES, Sec.  
Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, E.C., Dec. 2, 1858.

# MONUMENT TO GEORGE STEPHENSON,

IN NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.  
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| His Grace the Duke of Northumberland                     | £250 0 0 |
| The Corporation of Newcastle                             | 100 0 0  |
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| Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Sons, Gateshead             | 100 0 0  |
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HONORARY SECRETARIES—William Kell, F.S.A.; John A. Haswell, Mem. Inst. M.E.; Literary and Philosophical Society, Westgate-street, Newcastle.

The committee contemplate raising the sum of £5000. Contributions to the fund will be received by the Treasurer and Secretaries: CHARLES MANBY, Esq., 25, Great George-street, Westminster; W. P. MARSHALL, Esq., 31, Newhall-street, Birmingham; and all the banks in Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle, Northallerton, Thirsk, Yarm, Stockton Middleburgh, Hartlepool, West Hartlepool, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, South Shields, North Shields, Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, and Hexham.

# ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES,

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Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

# TRESAVAN MINE, GWENNAF.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF STEAM ENGINE AND MINING MATERIALS.

MR. LITTLE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the

above mine, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the following valuable ENGINES and MATERIALS:—

ONE 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler 10 tons.

One 24 in. ditto, 9 ft. stroke, boiler 10 tons.

One 20 in. ditto, with crusher attached, boiler 9 tons.

One 20 in. ditto, with boiler 9 tons.

One 18 in. ditto, with boiler about 11 tons.

One 22 in. ditto, with boiler about 10 tons.

TWO excellent BOILERS, 12 tons each, with fire-doors, fire-bars, and dampers complete.

ONE WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast.

One ditto, 28 ft. diameter, 18 in. breast, with saw-mill attached.

One ditto, 40 ft. diameter, 18 in. breast, and stamps with 12 heads.

One ditto, 20 ft. diameter, 18 in. breast.

240 fms. of 14 in. capstan rope.

300 fms. of 9 in. cathead rope.

120 fms. of 7 in. ditto.

200 fms. of 6 in. flat rope.

Several lots of 3/4 and 1/2 in. whlm chain.

10 12 in. pumps, with H and top doorpieces.

1 14 in. H and top doorpiece.

2 12 in. plunger poles, with stuffing boxes and glands to match.

3 cast-iron balance bobs, with gudgeons, troughs, and brasses to fit.

Several sets of bobstraps of different sizes.

Sundry pairs of yokes.

Staples and glands.

Sundry lots of 6 and 7 in. rod plates.

Several tons of useful wrought-iron.

The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, as the whole of the above will be sold without reserve.—For further particulars, apply to the agents on the mine, or at the offices of the auctioneer, Redruth.—Dated Redruth, Nov. 30, 1858.

# VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at VENTON MINE, in the parish of Menheniot, on Friday, the 17th day of Dec., 1858, the whole of the MACHINERY and MINE MATERIALS on the above mine, viz:—

ONE superior new 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, first piece of main rod attached, side plates, and gapped caps. One 10 ton boiler.

ONE 25 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 6 ft. in the shaft, with a very powerful whlm cage, fly wheel, iron shaft sockets, &c., complete.

19 9 ft. 14 in. pumps.

1 6 ft. ditto.

1 14 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and gland, and plunger bottom, complete.

1 4 1/2 ft. 13 in. matching.

14 9 ft. 12 in. pumps.

2 12 1/2 ft. 11 in. working barrels.

2 10 ft. 11 in. ditto.

2 6 ft. 12 in. pumps.

1 2 ft. 12 in. matching.

1 9 ft. 12 in. flat bottomed windmill.

1 6 ft. 11 in. ditto.

1 5 ft. 11 in. ditto.

1 10 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and gland, and plunger bottom, complete.

11 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.

1 6 ft. 9 in. ditto, and 2 9 in. matchings.

2 4 ft. 12 in. doorpieces and doors.

1 8 arm capstan, with oak axle.

Shears and shieves.

80 fms. 11 in. capstan rope.

Horse whlm, puppet heads, and shieves.

2 pieces of 12 in. pine rods.

3 ditto 7 in. ditto.

Rod plates, caps, and pins.

And a variety of OTHER MATERIALS and EFFECTS in general use in mines.

The sale will commence at Ten o'clock, and a punctual attendance is desired, as the lots are numerous. The mine is conveniently situated, about two and a half miles from Liskeard, adjoining the Callington turnpike road.

For viewing the same application may be made to, and further particulars obtained of, Capt. RICHARDS, Liskeard; to the auctioneer; or to J. WATSON, Esq., 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.—Well Town, Liskeard, November 29, 1858.

# VALUABLE SILVER-LEAD MINES, COUNTY WICKLOW, IRELAND.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED, THE VALUABLE MINES AND ROYALTY OF CLOSACKEN, containing 427 acres, and rising 1075 feet over the vale of Glenmalur.

The set contains five lodes, traversing the junction of the shale and granite formations, and lies in the centre of a great mineral district, in which there are many most productive mines, at present yielding immense returns, and immediately adjoining the set. Considerable progress has already been made in developing this mine, an adit level having been driven 32 fathoms, to intersect the main lode, and a few fathoms driven on its course (which is here 16 feet wide) through shoots of ore and highly mineralised ground.

Whether this property be viewed in reference to its geological position, the number of lodes, the facilities for development, or the mineral character of the district, it may, with confidence be affirmed that there are few mining properties which promise so large returns on so small an outlay, as the most expensive and unproductive parts of the work have been already done.

For particulars and prospectus apply to Wm. SKITT, Esq., 3, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.

# COBRE, IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

FOR SALE, the COPPER ORE MINES, MACHINERY, LAND, HOUSES, STORES, and PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS, of the ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY, situated at Cobre, in the island of Cuba.

The Directors desire to invite offers for the purchase of these mines and the property in and upon them, of which immediate possession will be given. The circumstances under which the working of the mines was suspended are well known to have arisen from the falling in from top to bottom of the engine-shaft, in May last, carrying down with the rubbish and timber part of the steam machinery, &c., whereby the mine filled with water, and the works were stopped. And the directors being without funds to purchase new machinery and carry on the working of the mines, now offer for sale the entire property, to enable them to close the affairs of the company.

The mines are situated close to those worked by the Cobre Company, and about 1000 tons of ore raised from the mines now offered, and which have been sold this year in Swansea, is of a richer quality than other Cobre ores for many years past. The mine from which the ore has been extracted had only been recently opened, and at the time of the accident was fast approaching to a profitable state of working. The precipitate works have always been very profitable.

An opportunity is now afforded for a capitalist by the formation of a company, to resume and carry on the working of the mines. An inventory of the entire property lies at the office for inspection, and every information will be given by the secretary.

Applications will be received at the office (as maker) to the 21st day of Dec. next.

38, Broad-street-buildings, London, November 29, 1858.

# NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

THE ISLAND OF KAWAU,

Affording an opportunity to the mineral speculator rarely met with.

Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of reehold tenure, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. Its distance some 30 miles to the northward of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels entering the Hauraki Gulf, or Frith of the Thames.

The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent.

There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the offices of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs.

A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

By order, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

27, New Broad-street, London, E.C., September 16, 1858.

# ROYLEDGE COPPER MINE, NEAR ECTON AND LEIK.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately, all that COPPER MINE, called ROYLEDGE MINE, under the Royledge estate, proximate to the great Ecton Mine, and about five miles from Leek, on the North Staffordshire Railway, lately worked by the Royledge Mining Company, but now by Mr. George Salt, the proprietor. The estate is about 84 acres extent, and adjacent to good roads.

The ore is of excellent quality.—Mr. WILLIAM GOLD, the tenant of the estate, will show the mine, and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. GEORGE SALT, Ecton, near Leek, or to Messrs. HACKER and BLOOM, solicitors, Leek.

Leek, November 15, 1858.

# TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an OLD

ESTABLISHED IRON FOUNDRY, with all the WORKING TOOLS and MACHINERY attached, consisting of an excellent 8 or 10 horse HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, with cylindrical boilers, &c.; self-acting slide, screw-cutting, boring, and other lathes; planing, drilling, screwing, and punching machines; with all the shafting and fittings, fans, copolas, cranes, benches, &c. A part or whole of the stock in trade may be taken at a valuation.

The above is an opportunity rarely to be met with, and is situated in the midst of a thriving and rapidly increasing mining and manufacturing population, and within a hundred yards from a first-class railway station.—Apply to Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, Mills Works, Engineering and General Agent, Auctioneer and Valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

# TO BE LET, CLAYTON FORGE, conveniently situated two miles

from Manchester, on the Ashton New Road, covering nearly 4000 square yards of land, with 50-horse ENGINE, and all the WORKING PLANT, capable of turning out 20 to 30 tons of forgings and uses per week, with a good connection. Coals cheap, and taxes very low.—Apply to Mr. JAMES KIRKMAN 35, Burgess-terrace, Higher Ardwick, Manchester.

# LEAD, TIN, AND COMPOSITION PIPES.—MACHINES FOR

MANUFACTURING PIPES BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE (on the plan patented by Mr. John Wainwright). Mr. JAMES BURNETT, being the sole agent for England, is PREPARED TO FURNISH ESTIMATES, &c., of these effective machines, and show samples of their production. Mr. BURNETT's list of steam-engines, steam-vessels, and general machinery for sale, may also be had at his offices, 19, Cannon-street, City, E.C.

# IMPORTANT MINING SPECULATION.

BRANDY BOTTLE, PROVIDENCE, AND EDGE RAKE LEAD MINES.

These celebrated mines, situated in the liberty of Tideswell, Derbyshire, and supposed to be a continuation of one of the famed Kyan Edge veins, have been offered (as before advertised) in 1200 shares, at £1 5s. per share, 5s. to be paid on the allotment of shares, and the remainder during the progress of the work. At an adjourned meeting of the proprietors, held at the Bold Rodney Inn, Eyan, on the 25th ult., it was agreed that only 600 of the above number of shares were now to be disposed of.—Application to be made for shares to Mr. THOMAS EYRE, Castleton, Derbyshire; or Mr. FRANCIS COCKER, Eyan, Derbyshire.

# DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

DISTRICT OF ASHBURTON, DEVONSHIRE.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

| Shares. | Mines.                                      | Paid.     | Non-P. | Pr.        | Bus. done.      | Last Coll.        |
|---------|---|-----------|--------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 5120    | Alfred Consols (cop.), Philliak* [S.E.]     | 2 11 10.  | 7 1/2  | 8          | 19 5 0.         | 2 6—Oct. 1858     |
| 10000   | Barnbridge (copper), Devon                  | 0 12 5.   | 4      | 0          | 0 7 1/2 0.      | 0 7 1/2—May, 1858 |
| 4000    | Bedford (copper), Tavistock                 | 2 6 0.    | 4      | 0          | 10 0 0.         | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 240     | Boscawen (tin), St. Aust.                   | 20 10 0.  | 0 1/2  | 57 1/2     | 23 0 0.         | 1 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 200     | Botalack (tin, copper), St. Aust.           | 91 5 0.   | 205    | 0          | 428 5 0.        | 2 10 0—Oct. 1858  |
| 4000    | Calstock Consols (copper)                   | 5 0 0.    | 4 1/2  | 0          | 0 2 0.          | 0 2 0—Dec. 1857   |
| 1000    | Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan            | 15 0 0.   | 63     | 60 62 1/2  | 243 10 0.       | 2 0 0—Aug. 1858   |
| 200     | Carn Brea (copper, tin), Carnarvon          | 33 0 0.   | 37     | 0          | 5 0 0.          | 2 0 0—Mar. 1858   |
| 2000    | Colinvaughan (copper), Lamerston            | 5 0 0.    | 12 1/2 | 0          | 2 5 0.          | 0 0—Oct. 1857     |
| 12000   | Copper Mines of England                     | 25 0 0.   | 25     | 0          | 7 1/2 per cent. | —Half-yearly      |
| 300000  | ditto                                       | 100 0 0.  | 28     | 0          | 1 per cent.     | —Half-yearly      |
| 1025    | Cradock Mine (copper), St. Aust.            | 8 0 0.    | 14     | 27 1/2 30  | 3 4 0.          | 5 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 807     | Corn Erba (lead), Cardiganshire             | 7 10 0.   | 14     | 0          | 10 0 0.         | 10 0—Nov. 1858    |
| 128     | Cornwall (lead), Cardiganshire              | 60 0 0.   | 300    | 0          | 145 0 0.        | 0 0—Sept. 1858    |
| 4000    | Devon and Cornwall (copper)                 | 4 6 3.    | 9      | 0          | 0 7 0.          | 0 2 0—April, 1858 |
| 1024    | Devon G. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]       | 1 0 0.    | 460    | 0          | 639 0 0.        | 7 0 0—Nov. 1858   |
| 358     | Devolton (copper, tin), Camborne            | 123 17 0. | 230    | 0          | 487 10 0.       | 4 0 0—Oct. 1858   |
| 300     | East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire          | 32 0 0.   | 105    | 107 110    | 51 0 0.         | 3 0 0—Oct. 1858   |
| 7048    | East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap             | 2 0 0.    | 2 1/2  | 3          | 0 7 0.          | 0 2 0—Jan. 1858   |
| 128     | East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan      | 24 5 0.   | 175    | 0          | 305 0 0.        | 2 10 0—Aug. 1858  |
| 8700    | Exmouth (copper-lead), Christow             | 4 14 0.   | 8      | 0          | 3 15 0.         | 0 2 0—April, 1858 |
| 1400    | Exton Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire         | 5 0 0.    | 38     | 0          | 18 13 4.        | 1 0 0—Aug. 1858   |
| 243     | Graubler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]        | 109 10 0. | 140    | 130 135    | 17 0 0.         | 3 0 0—Nov. 1858   |
| 6000    | Great South Toisga (S.E.) Redruth           | 0 14 6.   | 14     | 0          | 2 17 0.         | 0 5 0—Oct. 1858   |
| 1024    | Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard             | 8 10 0.   | 62     | 65 67 1/2  | 4 7 6.          | 0 12 0—June, 1858 |
| 2580    | Isle of Man, Limited (lead)                 | 25 0 0.   | 42     | 0          | 88 8 3.         | 1 0 0—June, 1858  |
| 100     | Levant (copper, tin), St. Aust.             | 2 10 0.   | 105    | 0          | 1070 0 0.       | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 400     | Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales       | 18 15 0.  | 100    | 0          | 317 10 0.       | 2 0 0—Dec. 1858   |
| 5000    | Mindip Hills (lead), Somerset               | 3 15 0.   | 15     | 0          | 1 15 0.         | 0 0—May, 1858     |
| 1800    | Minera Mining Co., Lim. (ld), Wrexham       | 25 0 0.   | 110    | 13 1/2     | 35 12 6.        | 2 10 0—Nov. 1858  |
| 20000   | Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)    | 7 0 0.    | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2     | 13 13 1/2.      | 0 5 0—July, 1858  |
| 400     | Newtowns Mining Co., Co. Down               | 50 0 0.   | 35     | 0          | 55 0 0.         | 1 0 0—July, 1858  |
| 6000    | N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]   | nil.      | 7 1/2  | 7 1/2      | 14 12 0.        | 0 5 0—Aug. 1858   |
| 6400    | Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]       | 1 2 6.    | 17     | 163 17 1/2 | 32 15 0.        | 10 0—Oct. 1858    |
| 200     | Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinghome          | 100 0 0.  | 425    | 0          | 294 10 0.       | 25 0—Nov. 1858    |
| 1000    | Pulbrier (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)    | 15 0 0.   | 5      | 0          | 18 11 9.        | 1 0 0—July, 1857  |
| 1772    | ditto                                       | —         | 5      | 0          | 1 7 0.          | 0 0—Sept. 1858    |
| 500     | Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]         | 20 13 2.  | 60     | 62 65      | 79 4 6.         | 3 0 0—Nov. 1858   |
| 2500    | Rhoswyl and Bachelland (lead)               | 11 0 0.   | 12     | 0          | 0 10 0.         | 0 0—July, 1858    |
| 15000   | Rusden Colliery Company, Limited            | 0 5 0.    | 3      | 0          | 0 10 0.         | 0 0—Aug. 1858     |
| 256     | South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]      | 2 10 0.   | 420    | 415 420    | 546 0 0.        | 8 0 0—Nov. 1858   |
| 256     | South Garra (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]        | 26 0 0.   | 55     | 70         | 2 0 0.          | 2 0 0—Nov. 1858   |
| 512     | South Toisga (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall      | 8 0 0.    | 80     | 77 1/2 80  | 79 10 0.        | 2 0 0—Nov. 1858   |
| 436     | South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]         | 18 18 9.  | 240    | 245        | 310 5 0.        | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 20000   | St. Day United (tin and copper)             | 2 0 0.    | 115    | 108.62.125 | 0 3 0.          | 0 1—Feb. 1858     |
| 478     | St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives            | 16 0 0.   | 32 1/2 | 34         | 920 0 0.        | 2 10 0—Nov. 1858  |
| 6000    | Tinctor (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]   | 9 0 0.    | 35     | 45 45 1/2  | 8 18 6.         | 0 5 0—Sept. 1858  |
| 20000   | Value of Towy (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]      | 0 12 6.   | 13     | 125.62.135 | 0 5 0.          | 0 0—July, 1858    |
| 512     | Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron              | 25 7 8.   | 42 1/2 | 45         | 3 0 0.          | 0 0—Sept. 1858    |
| 6000    | West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]        | 1 10 0.   | 25     | 22 22 1/2  | 15 3 0.         | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 256     | West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]        | 20 0 0.   | 125    | 125 130    | 287 5 0.        | 2 0 0—May, 1858   |
| 6400    | West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)         | 7 0 0.    | 6 1/2  | 0          | 0 2 0.          | 0 2 0—Mar. 1858   |
| 400     | West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne           | 38 10 0.  | 295    | 285 295    | 139 0 0.        | 7 0 0—Oct. 1858   |
| 240     | Wheal Ball (tin), St. Aust.                 | 15 0 0.   | 18     | 0          | 3 0 0.          | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 512     | Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]       | 5 9 6.    | 215    | 215 225    | 501 10 0.       | 0 0—Oct. 1858     |
| 256     | Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]         | 5 0 0.    | 180    | 0          | 835 0 0.        | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 4000    | Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]        | 5 10 0.   | 9 1/2  | 2 1/2      | 5 0 0.          | 0 0—Mar. 1858     |
| 128     | Wheal Fowey (copper), Illogan               | 50 0 0.   | 60     | 60 62 x d  | 2385 10 0.      | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |
| 418     | Wheal Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]     | 19 15 0.  | 65     | 60 62 x d  | 38 12 6.        | 2 0 0—Sept. 1858  |
| 1024    | Wheal Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]      | 8 0 0.    | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2     | 225 13 0.       | 0 0—Oct. 1858     |
| 90      | Wheal Owles, St. Aust.                      | 70 0 0.   | 300    | 0          | 34 10 0.        | 1 0 0—Oct. 1858   |
| 1040    | Wheal Trevelyan (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.] | 4 10 0.   | 26 1/2 | 28 28 1/2  | 2 12 6.         | 0 2 0—Dec. 1857   |
| 4000    | Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives                 | 1 14 0.   | 2      | 1 1/2      | 30 5 6.         | 1 10 0—July, 1858 |
| 5000    | Wicklow (copper), Wicklow                   | 5 0 0.    | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2     | 0 0 0.          | 0 0—Nov. 1858     |

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

|       |  |          |        |               |           |                    |
|-------|--|----------|--------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1624  | Braithwaite (tin), St. Aust.               | 11 5 0.  | 5      | 0             | 12 5 0.   | 0 0—Jan. 1854      |
| 1200  | Braithwaite & Frowgott Grove, Derbyshire   | 3 0 0.   | 3 1/2  | 0             | 3 0 0.    | 0 0—April, 1856    |
| 100   | Bryntall Hill (lead), Flintshire           | 25 0 0.  | 50     | 0             | 13 0 0.   | 0 0—July, 1856     |
| 1000  | Bryntall, Llandilo, Montgomeryshire        | 5 5 0.   | 10     | 11            | 0 10 0.   | 0 0—July, 1856     |
| 800   | Budnick (copper), Ferrar                   | 2 0 0.   | 2      | 0             | 0 10 0.   | 0 0—July, 1856     |
| 6000  | Burich (silver-lead), Cardiganshire        | 2 0 0.   | 1 1/2  | 0             | 0 2 0.    | 0 2 0—Aug. 1856    |
| 2948  | Carnyorth (tin), St. Aust.                 | 4 15 0.  | 4 1/2  | 0             | 0 15 0.   | 0 0—June, 1856     |
| 256   | Cardnarrow (cop., tin), Camborne           | 20 0 0.  | 55     | 0             | 85 0 0.   | 2 0 0—June, 1856   |
| 30000 | Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire     | 0 10 0.  | 3 1/2  | 0             | 0 0 0.    | 0 0—Feb. 1856      |
| 280   | Darwent Mines (sil.-ld.), Durham           | 500 0 0. | 150    | 0             | 122 0 0.  | 0 0—June, 1857     |
| 672   | Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt                     | 35 5 0.  | 11     | 0             | 16 7 6.   | 1 10 0—Mar. 1857   |
| 12500 | Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock        | 2 1 0.   | 1      | 195 205       | 0 13 0.   | 0 0—Sept. 1857     |
| 1024  | East West Margaret (tin, copper)           | 7 17 6.  | 3      | 0             | 0 5 0.    | 0 0—Jan. 1854      |
| 4940  | Fowey Consols (copper), Tyevaltreath       | 4 0 0.   | 3 1/2  | 0             | 11 4 8.   | 0 0—Feb. 1857      |
| 4448  | General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., tin) | 1 0 0.   | 1 1/2  | 0             | 1 0 0.    | 0 0—June, 1858     |
| 2000  | Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire       | 12 5 0.  | 0      | 0             | 22 0 0.   | 0 0—Sept. 1858     |
| 1024  | Goumanne (copper), St. Cleer               | 14 5 0.  | 9      | 8 1/2         | 0 7 6.    | 0 0—Dec. 1852      |
| 26088 | Gr. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]    | 8 7 6.   | 1      | 3 1/2         | 0 5 0.    | 0 0—Oct. 1855      |
| 119   | Great Work (tin), Gernoe                   | 100 0 0. | 110    | 0             | 221 10 0. | 7 10 0—Feb. 1857   |
| 6000  | Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock       | 3 15 0.  | 3      | 4 1/2         | 2 16 0.   | 0 2 0—Nov. 1856    |
| 2000  | Holyford (copper), near Tisbury            | 11 0 0.  | 8 1/2  | 0             | 4 2 6.    | 0 0—Jan. 1857      |
| 20    | Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man          | 100 0 0. | 1000   | 0             | 1400 0 0. | 0 0—June, 1857     |
| 5000  | Lewis Mining Co., St. Erth                 | 6 0 0.   | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2         | 0 10 0.   | 0 0—June, 1857     |
| 6000  | Marke Valley (copper), Canada              | 4 10 6.  | 64     | 2 1/2         | 0 5 0.    | 0 0—Sept. 1858     |
| 5000  | Merilyn (lead), Flint                      | 3 2 6.   | 44     | 48 38         | 1 11 0.   | 0 0—June, 1858     |
| 5000  | Nantes & Penrhyn, Lim. (£250,000)          | 2 5 0.   | 1 1/2  | 0             | 0 1 6.    | 0 0—June, 1858     |
| 200   | North Pool (copper, tin), Pool             | 40 18 0. | 10     | 5 1/2         | 324 0 0.  | 2 0 0—Dec. 1854    |
| 700   | North Roseker (copper), Camborne           | 13 0 0.  | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2        | 750 0 0.  | 4 0 0—Sept. 1857   |
| 512   | Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap      | 15 0 0.  | 32 1/2 | 30 32 1/2     | 32 10 0.  | 1 10 0—June, 1857  |
| 15000 | Sordridge Cons. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]  | 0 6 0.   | 16 1/2 | 3 1/2         | 0 10 0.   | 0 0—June, 1857     |
| 128   | South Crinns (copper), St. Austell         | 19 0 0.  | 285    | 0             | 60 0 0.   | 0 0—June, 1855     |
| 794   | Spernan Cons. (tin), St. Aust.             | 15 0 0.  | 18     | 0             | 8 8 0.    | 0 0—Dec. 1858      |
| 280   | Spearman Moor (copper), St. Aust.          | 23 7 8.  | 15     | 0             | 4 5 0.    | 0 0—June, 1856     |
| 570   | St. Aubyn's Gwilt (cop., tin), Breage      | 6 8 4.   | 2 1/2  | 0             | 0 17 0.   | 0 0—April, 1857    |
| 9000  | Tamar Cons. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]  | 4 10 0.  | 16 1/2 | 3 1/2         | 4 13 6.   | 0 2 0—Feb. 1856    |
| 572   | Trevelyan Cons. (tin), St. Ives            | 11 10 0. | 9 1/2  | 0             | 1 15 0.   | 1 0 0—Feb. 1856    |
| 120   | Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall        | 15 0 0.  | 15     | 0             | 408 13 6. | 2 10 0—April, 1857 |
| 4000  | Trevelyan (sil.-ld.), Menheniot, Cornwall  | 2 18 0.  | 0      | 0             | 1 12 0.   | 0 0—April, 1857    |
| 100   | Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston        | 95 0 0.  | 11     | 85 85         | 65 0 0.   | 0 0—Dec. 1856      |
| 400   | United Mines (copper), Gwennap             | 40 0 0.  | 55     | 85 85         | 61 5 0.   | 2 0 0—Feb. 1856    |
| 512   | West Darnley (copper), Gwennap             | 12 17 0. | 115    | 0             | 22 0 0.   | 0 0—July, 1857     |
| 1024  | West Fowey (tin), St. Erth                 | 2 12 0.  | 1 1/2  | 0             | 20 1 9.   | 0 0—April, 1857    |
| 6140  | Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock            | 2 10 0.  | 14 1/2 | 15 1/2        | 1 6 0.    | 0 0—Oct. 1855      |
| 1024  | Wheal Charlotte, Penryn                    | 5 3 4.   | 8      | 10 1/2 11 1/2 | 1 10 0.   | 0 0—Oct. 1855      |
| 250   | Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap           | —        | 810    | 0             | 42 0 0.   | 3 0 0—Oct. 1855    |
| 512   | Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kew              | 3 10 0.  | 25     | 0             | 8 10 0.   | 1 10 0—Oct. 1857   |
| 5000  | Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes               | 4 10 0.  | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2         | 0 6 0.    | 0 0—Mar. 1857      |
| 1024  | Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]       | 1 7 2.   | 9      | 8 1/2 9       | 0 6 0.    | 1 0 0—Sept. 1856   |
| 430   | Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron                 | 33 0 0.  | 7      | 0             | 31 0 0.   | 1 0 0—Sept. 1856   |
| 100   | Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant                   | 36 3 0.  | 290    | 0             | 248 5 10. | 6 0 0—Mar. 1858    |
| 240   | Wheal North (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]       | 13 10 0. | 13 1/2 | 22 1/2 25     | 28 10 0.  | 2 0 0—Oct. 1857    |
| 184   | Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne        | 107 0 0. | 13 1/2 | 0             | 284 10 0. | 2 0 0—Oct. 1857    |
| 1024  | Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwennap        | 12 2 6.  | 2 1/2  | 0             | 10 2 6.   | 0 7 6—Jan. 1854    |

[\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

## FOREIGN MINES.

|       |   |         |       |              |          |                   |
|-------|---|---------|-------|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| 2464  | Berra Berra (cop.), South Australia     | 5 0 0.  | 142   | 139 x d      | 200 0 0. | 5 0 0—June, 1858  |
| 12000 | Coburn Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]   | 40 0 0. | 37    | 38 40        | 85 12 0. | 1 0 0—Jan. 1858   |
| 10000 | Copago Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]     | 16 0 0. | 13    | 10 12        | 5 18 0.  | 0 10 0—Mar. 1858  |
| 70000 | English and Australian [S.E.]           | 5 0 0.  | 1 1/2 | 0            | 0 10 0.  | 0 2 0—Sept. 1858  |
| 25000 | Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]  | 20 0 0. | 21    | 20 21        | 13 10 0. | 0 17 6—July, 1858 |
| 15000 | Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.] | 3 0 0.  | 9     | 8 1/2 8 3/4  | 5 15 6.  | 0 5 0—July, 1858  |
| 10000 | Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]          | 1 15 0. | 1     | 1 1/2 1 dis. | 0 8 9.   | 0 2 0—June, 1858  |
| 10015 | Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]        | 1 0 0.  | 1     | 3 1/2        | 1 0 0.   | 0 6 0—June, 1858  |

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

|       |  |          |       |             |          |                  |
|-------|--|----------|-------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| 10000 | Allen & Quenangen Uni. (cop.), Norw.   | 16 10 0. | 3     | 0           | 4 5 0.   | 0 15 0—Nov. 1853 |
| 88676 | North British Australasian [S.E.]      | 1 0 0.   | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2       | 0 311 0. | 1 3—Feb. 1857    |
| 10000 | Portuguese (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]  | 20 0 0.  | 6 1/2 | 4 1/2 5 1/2 | 1 0 0.   | 1 0 0—June, 1855 |
| 7000  | Royal Sanitation (copper), Cuba [S.E.] | 16 15 0. | 1 1/2 | 0           | 35 0 0.  | 1 5 0—July, 1858 |
| 11000 | St. John del Rio [S.E.]                | 15 0 0.  | 10 11 | 0           | 35 7 6.  | 1 0 0—June, 1855 |
| 43174 | Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]    | 28 5 0.  | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 3     | 1 16 6.  | 0 4 0—Feb. 1853  |

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

| Shares. | Mines.   | Paid.   | Non-P.  | Pr.      | Bus. done. | Last Coll.  |
|---------|--|---------|---------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 20000   | Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]                | 8 10 0. | 6       | 0        | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 50000   | Australian (copper) [S. E.]                            | 7 5 0.  | 3       | 1 1/2    | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 75000   | Bar Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S. E.]      | 0 10 0. | 0       | 0        | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 10000   | Brazilian Imperial [S. E.]                             | 27 6 0. | 1 1/2   | 1 1/2    | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 10000   | Brazilian Land and Mining, Altoqueque [L.] [S. E.]     | 5 0 0.  | 2 1/2   | 1 1/2    | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 6000    | Central American (silver) [L.]                         | 7 0 0.  | 24      | —        | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 50000   | Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S. E.]            | 0 12 6. | 48.     | 60.      | —          | April, 1858 |
| 55040   | Cologne Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia         | 1 4 0.  | 3       | —        | —          | Oct. 1857   |
| 10000   | Cripple-Steinling [L.]                                 | 10 0 0. | 13      | —        | —          | June, 1856  |
| 75000   | Dropper, New Zealand [L.] [S. E.]                      | 0 10 0. | 3       | 3 3/4    | —          | —           |
| 15000   | East Indian Cal., Calcutta [L.]                        | 10 0 0. | 10      | —        | —          | —           |
| 20000   | Elterstedt and Bardowick, Jamaica                      | 0 16 0. | 1 1/2   | —        | —          | —           |
| 2000    | English Ridge (copper), Newfoundland [L.]              | 0 16 0. | 5       | —        | —          | —           |
| 25000   | Fortuna (lead), Spain [S. E.]                          | 2 0 0.  | 13      | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2      | July, 1856  |
| 10000   | Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand           | 1 10 0. | 1 1/2   | —        | —          | —           |
| 2309    | Kinzigthal Mining Association, Germ.                   | 4 0 0.  | 1       | —        | —          | —           |
| 25000   | Levant Mineral [L.] Association, Germ.                 | 10 0 0. | 1       | —        | —          | —           |
| 80000   | Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia                          | 1 0 0.  | 3       | —        | —          | —           |
| 10000   | New Granada (gold) [S. E.]                             | 1 0 0.  | 3       | 3 3/4    | —          | —           |
| 10000   | New Grand Mine of Baden (silver-lead)                  | 0 10 0. | 2 1/2   | —        | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 40000   | Newfoundland Mining Association [L.]                   | 0 2 0.  | 0       | —        | —          | —           |
| 60000   | North Rhine Copper of South Australia, Limited [S. E.] | 0 10 0. | 3       | 16s. 3d. | —          | —           |
| 160000  | Norvæn Monde (copper)                                  | 1 0 0.  | —       | —        | —          | —           |
| 100000  | Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S. E.]                    | 1 0 0.  | 3       | 3 3/4    | —          | —           |
| 50000   | Quartz Reduction [L.]                                  | 1 0 0.  | 3       | —        | —          | —           |
| 6000    | Rosie and Canada (lead)                                | 9 0 0.  | —       | —        | —          | Nov. 1858   |
| 47750   | Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]                              | 1 0 0.  | —       | —        | —          | —           |
| 7300    | Ditto, Prefecture, 10 per cent.                        | 1 0 0.  | —       | —        | —          | —           |
| 20000   | Ditto, Prefecture, Newburland [L.]                     | 0 10 0. | 8       | —        | —          | —           |
| 20000   | Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited   | 1 0 0.  | —       | 1        | —          | —           |
| 1000    | Western Africa Malochite                               | 95 0 0. | 100.    | —        | —          | Aug. 1858   |
| 25425   | Wheat Jamaica (copper)                                 | 0 17 0. | 10s.    | —        | —          | —           |
| 75000   | Wildberg (silver-lead, copper)                         | 2 0 0.  | —       | —        | —          | —           |
| 150000  | Worship (copper), South Australia [L.]                 | 0 14 0. | 6s. 6d. | —        | —          | June, 1858  |